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# Treatment Admission Trends

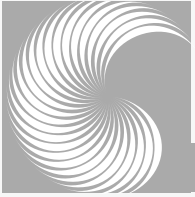
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**Treatment  
Admission**

Adult

Youth





## **Modality categories are defined as follows:**

### ***Detoxification***

Detoxification is a short-term residential service for individuals withdrawing from the effects of excessive or prolonged alcohol or drug abuse. Services continue only until the person recovers from the transitory effects of acute intoxication. Detoxification always includes supervision and may include counseling and/or medical care and use of pharmacological agents. Some counties provide detoxification in specialized freestanding facilities; in other counties, detoxification is provided in community hospitals.

### ***Intensive Inpatient***

Intensive inpatient treatment is a highly structured program for chemically dependent persons in a residential setting. Services emphasize alcohol and drug education and individual and group therapy. The length of stay in intensive inpatient treatment for adults is based on American Society for Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria.

### ***Recovery House***

Recovery houses provide social, recreational, and occupational therapy as well as treatment in a drug/alcohol-free residential setting. The program emphasizes helping patients re-enter the community and the outpatient phase of treatment.

### ***Long-Term Residential***

Long-term residential treatment is a specialized program for chemically dependent persons who require periods of treatment in excess of 90 days. It includes domiciliary care, counseling, and other therapies to patients who reside at the treatment facility.



### ***Other Residential***

This category includes transitional housing, residential treatment for co-occurring chemical dependency and mental health disorders, and on-site group care enhancement services for youth.

Transitional housing provides pregnant and parenting women who have completed chemical dependency treatment with up to 18 months of housing. In conjunction with the housing component, women receive case management services that monitor participation in off-site treatment, prepare clients for self-sufficiency, and link women and their children to other needed services.

Co-occurring disorders programs are provided in residential chemical dependency treatment facilities. Utilizing a group care enhancement model, mental health professionals at the facilities provide assessment, education, in-service training for staff, and linkages to mental health providers in the community.

Through group care enhancement contracts, adolescent chemical dependency treatment providers are able to deliver on-site services to children residing in Department of Social and Health Services children's residential facilities. These include select group homes operated by the Division of Children and Family Services, the Mental Health Division, and the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration. Providers are able to provide individual drug and alcohol assessments; individual, group, and family treatment; prevention and education groups; training of residential agency staff; case planning and consultation, and linkages to other community alcohol and drug services.

### ***Outpatient and Intensive Outpatient Treatment***

Outpatient treatment services consist of a variety of diagnostic and treatment services provided according to a prescribed treatment plan in a non-residential setting. Outpatient treatment provided for indigent patients under the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA) includes vocational counseling and other efforts to help patients regain employment.

### ***Opiate Substitution Treatment***

Opiate substitution treatment is an outpatient service for individuals addicted to heroin or other opiates. State-funded and accredited opiate substitution treatment agencies provide counseling and daily or near-daily administration of methadone or other approved substitute drugs.

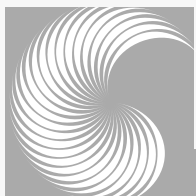
# Treatment Admission Trends

**Treatment  
Admission**

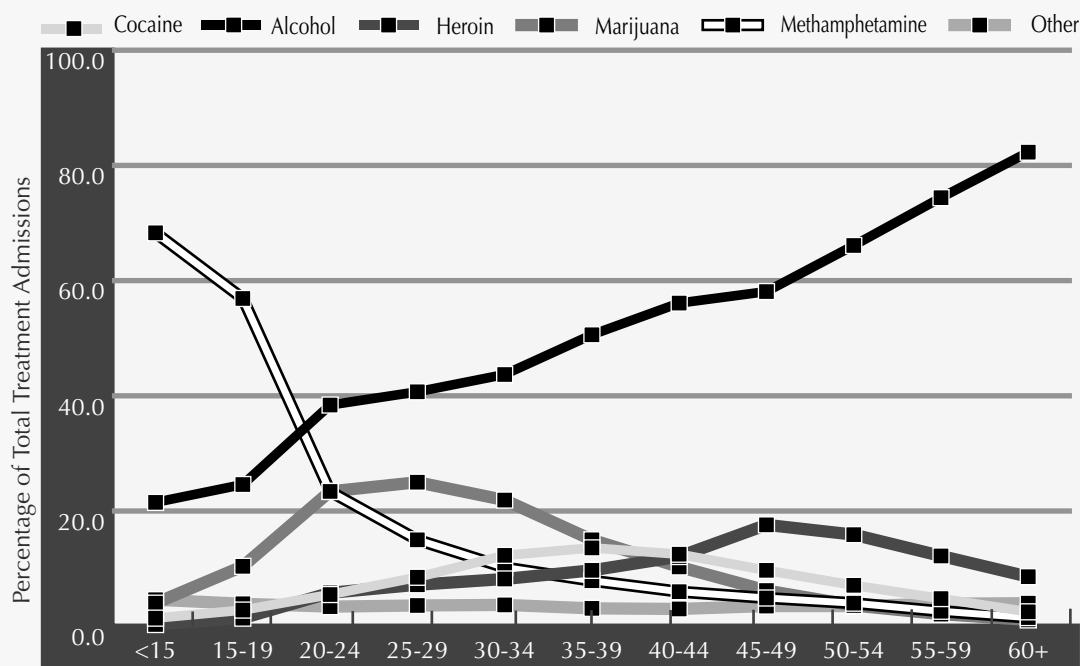
Adult

Youth





## Primary Drug of Abuse in DASA-Funded Treatment Admissions Varies Significantly By Age.\*

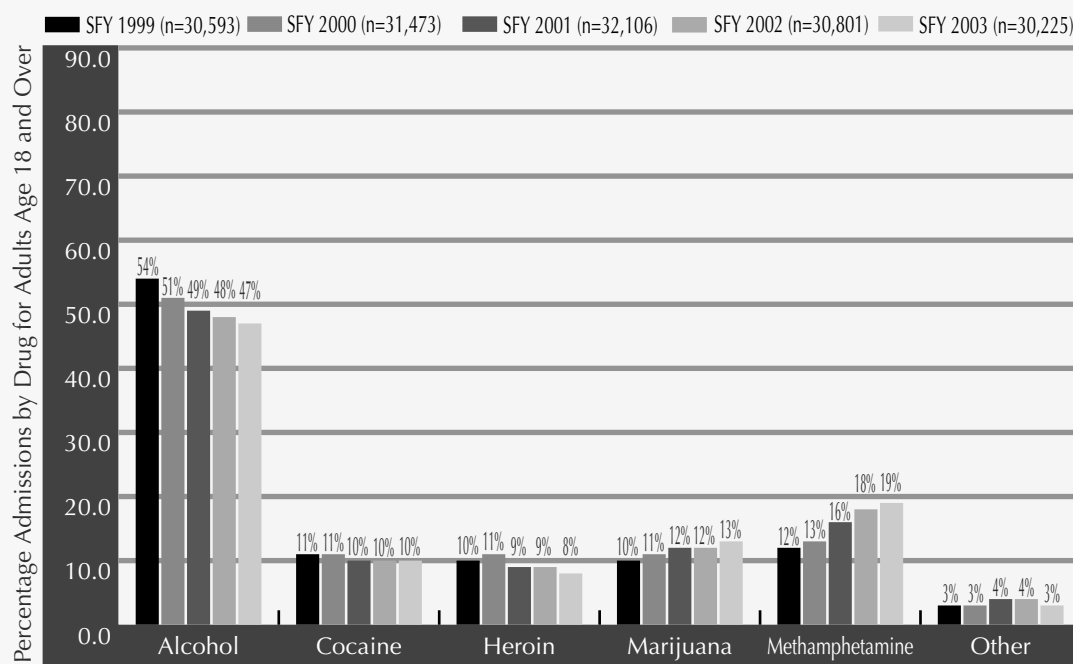


Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

Primary drug of abuse upon treatment admissions reflects drug use in the wider population. This graph indicates that DASA-funded admissions by primary drug of abuse vary widely by age cohort. As a percentage of total admissions, treatment admissions for alcohol consistently rise as the population ages. The vast majority of treatment admissions for marijuana occur in the under-25 population. Methamphetamine admissions are highest among individuals in their twenties. Heroin admissions peak among the population in their late forties.

\*Excludes detoxification and transitional housing.

## Alcohol is Cited as the Primary Drug of Abuse in the Plurality of Adult Admissions to DASA-Funded Treatment.\*



Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Department of Social and Health Services.

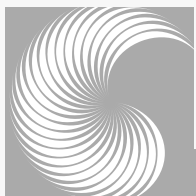
This graph indicates that in SFY 2003, alcohol was the primary drug of abuse for a plurality of adult admissions to DASA-funded admissions. Admissions to treatment for methamphetamine abuse continue to rise.

The number of total admissions to DASA-funded treatment has declined in the past two years. Much of this drop is due to DASA's increased emphasis on treatment retention and completion, which has been demonstrated to result in better outcomes.

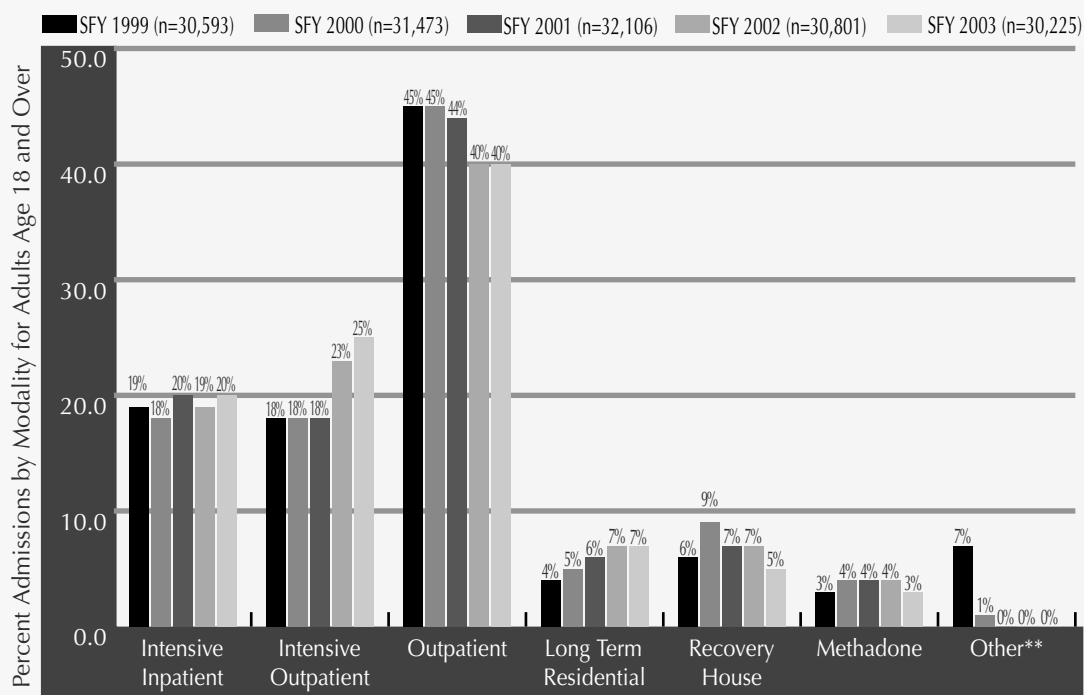
Note: Data may include multiple admissions for a single individual over the course of a year.

\*Excludes detoxification and transitional housing.





## About Two Thirds of Adult Admissions to DASA-Funded Treatment are for Outpatient and Intensive Outpatient Services.\*



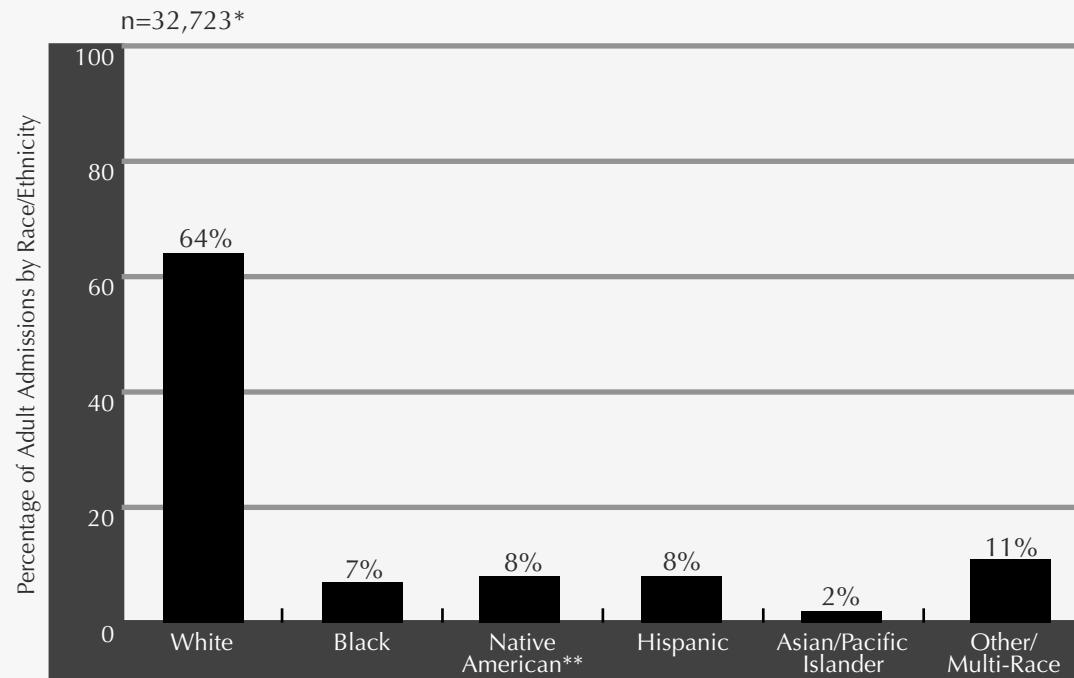
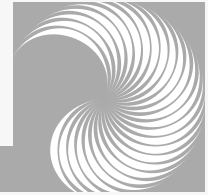
Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that almost two thirds of adult admissions to DASA-funded chemical dependency treatment are for intensive outpatient and outpatient services. The total number of admissions has fallen 4.0% since SFY 2000, as there is increased emphasis on treatment completion and retention. The number of intensive outpatient admissions has risen 35.3% since SFY 1999.

\*Excludes detoxification and transitional housing.

\*\*"Other" includes separate treatment services for those with co-occurring disorders. Prior to SFY 2000, "Other" also included "Extended Care", a modality that has since been phased out.

## Racial and Ethnic Minorities Comprise 36% of Adult Admissions to DASA-Funded Chemical Dependency Treatment Services.

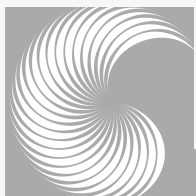


Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

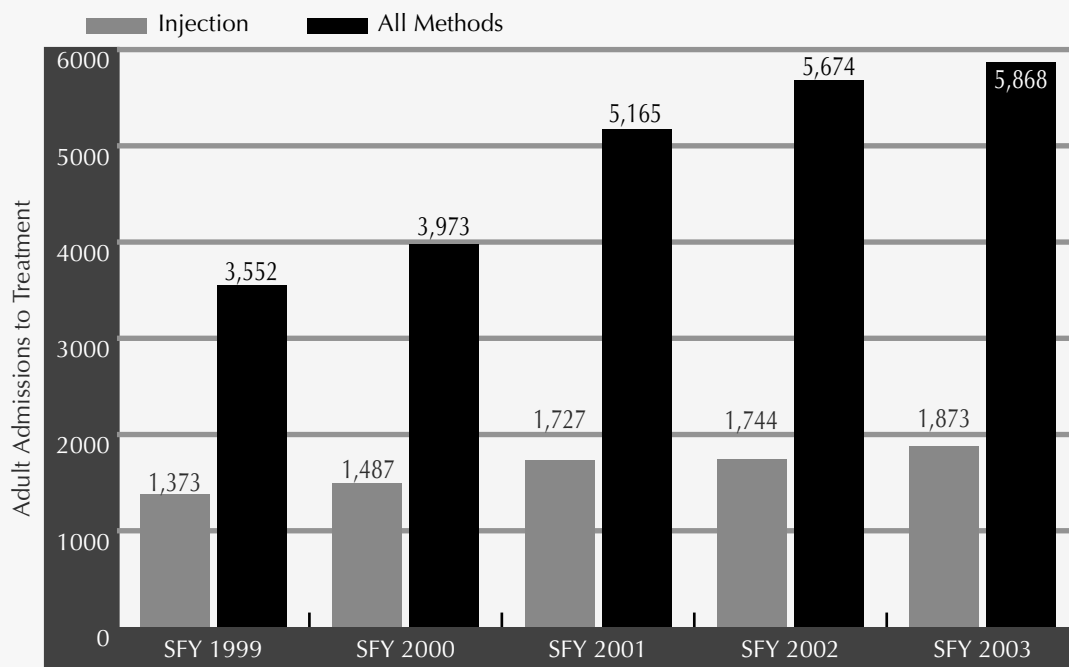
This graph indicates that racial/ethnic minorities comprise approximately 36% of adult admissions to DASA-funded chemical dependency treatment. Percentages of adults from different groups receiving DASA-funded treatment vary across modalities.

\* In the U.S. Census, "Hispanic" is listed as an ethnicity, rather than as a racial group. Hence, Hispanic admissions may be duplication in the racial categories.

\*\* Includes Eskimo/Alaskan Native/Aleut



## The Number of Adults Admitted to DASA-Funded Treatment for Methamphetamine Use Continues to Rise.



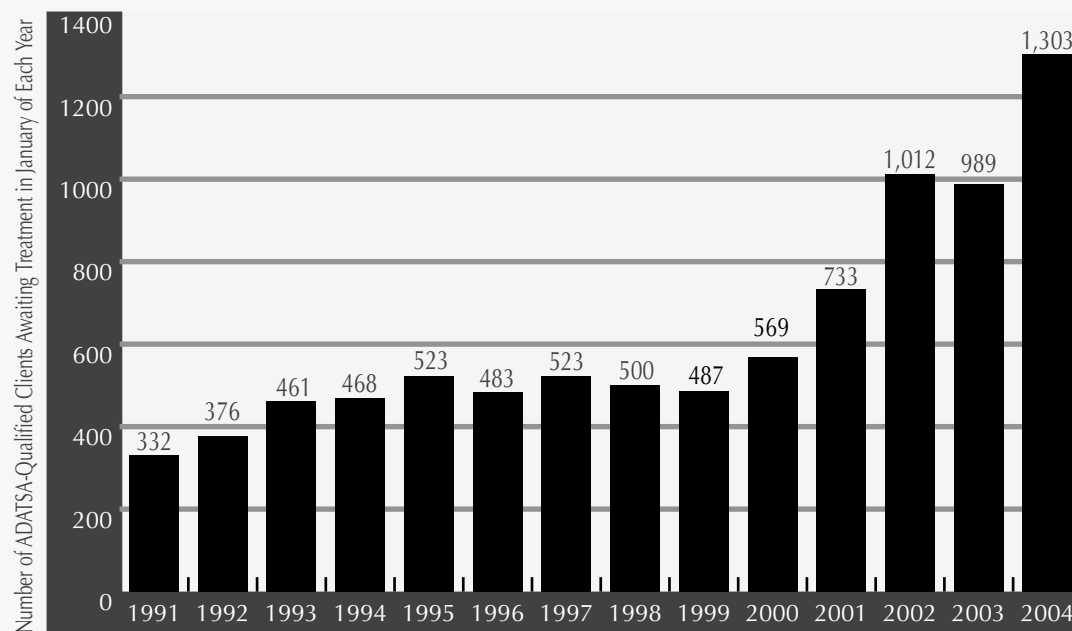
Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

The number of adults admitted to DASA-funded treatment for methamphetamine continues to rise, though the rate of increase now appears to have slowed. The majority of adults admitted to DASA-funded treatment for methamphetamine administer the drug via routes other than injection. A large majority of individuals dependent on methamphetamine are poly-drug users.

Treatment for methamphetamine addiction has been demonstrated to be effective in reducing arrests, convictions, and health care costs.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nordlund, D., et al., *Treatment of Stimulant Addiction Including Addiction to Methamphetamine Results in Lower Health Care Costs and Reduced Arrests and Convictions: Washington State Supplemental Security Income Recipients*. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division, 2003.

## The Waiting List in Washington State for Treatment Under the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment and Support Act Has Quadrupled Since 1991.



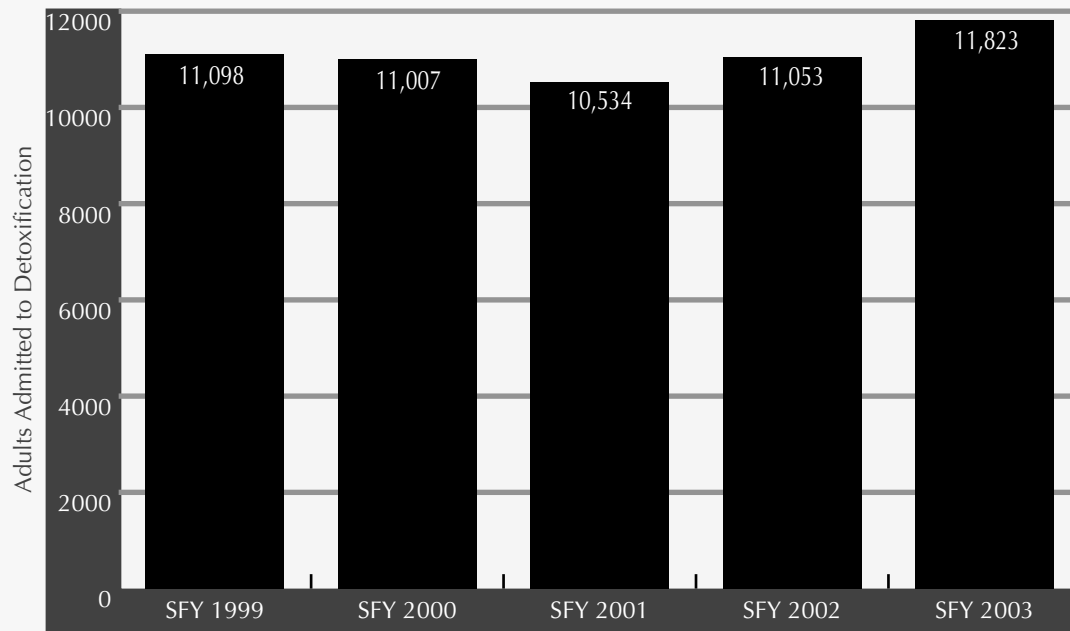
Source: Washington State Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, April 2004.

In 1989, the Washington State Legislature recognized in statute that, “alcoholism and drug addiction are treatable diseases, and that most persons with this illness can recover” (RCW 74.50.011). Under the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), assessment, treatment, and support services are provided for individuals who are incapacitated from receipt of gainful employment and meet specific eligibility requirements.

The waiting list for ADATSA treatment services has quadrupled since 1991, and its growth is accelerating. Some of this growth is attributable to increased emphasis on treatment completion and retention, which has been shown to result in better outcomes. However, as of the second quarter of SFY, 2004, 47% of ADATSA clients already assessed as needing treatment are never admitted to treatment at all.



## The Number of Adult Admissions to DASA-Funded Detoxification Has Remained Relatively Stable.

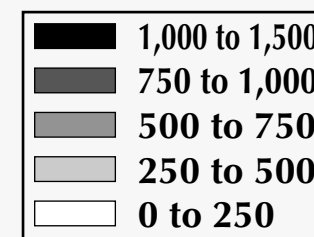
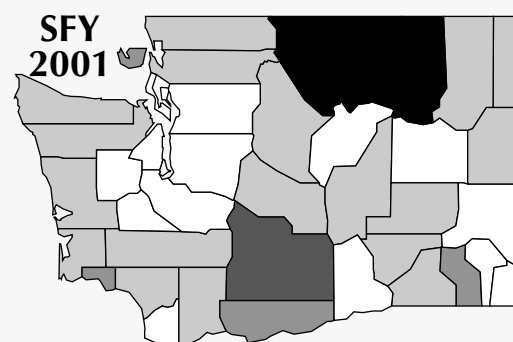
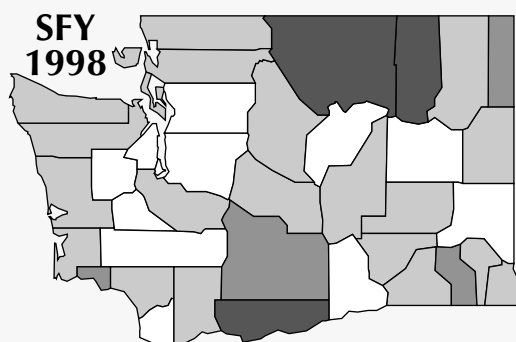


Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that the number of adult admissions to DASA-funded detoxification services has remained relatively steady. There has been a significant increase in the number of DASA-funded detoxifications for methamphetamine, from 372 in SFY 1999, to 832 in SFY 2003, representing a 124% increase.

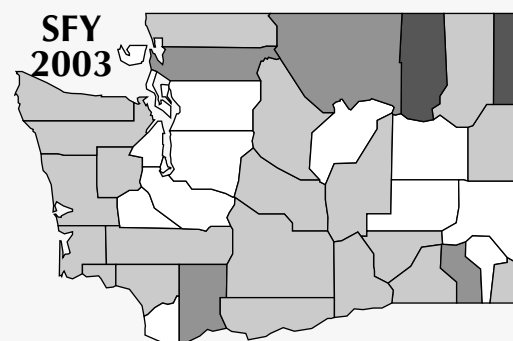
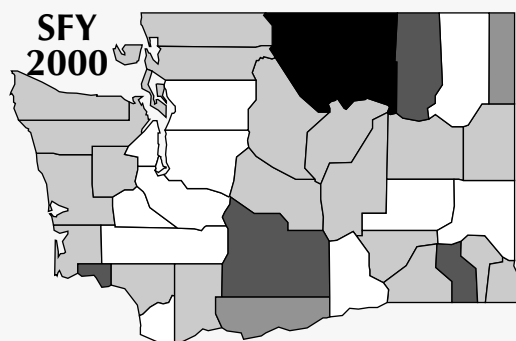
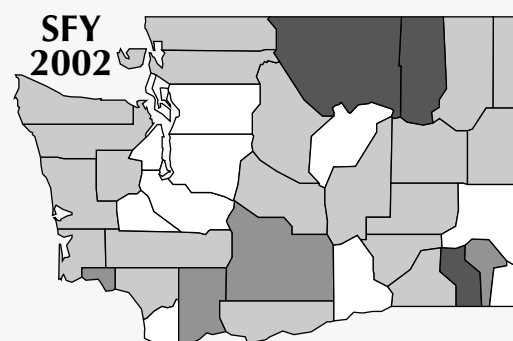
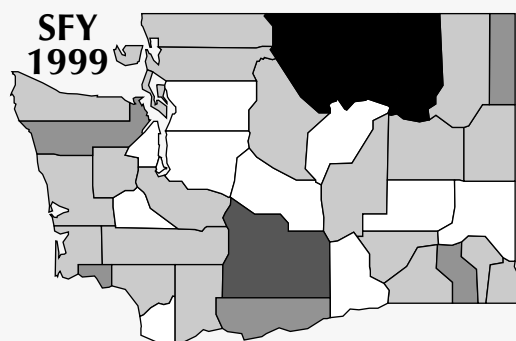
Detoxification is part of the array of services available to people in crisis, and is often a necessary precursor to chemical dependency treatment.

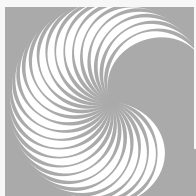
## Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions for Alcohol Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



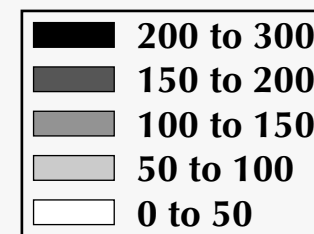
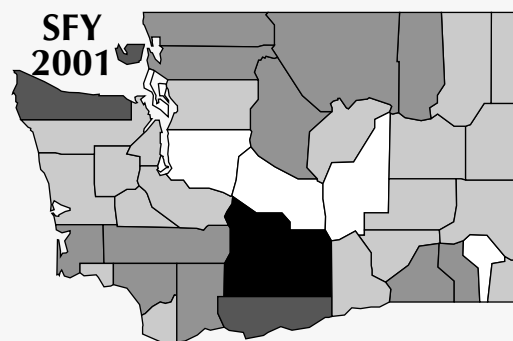
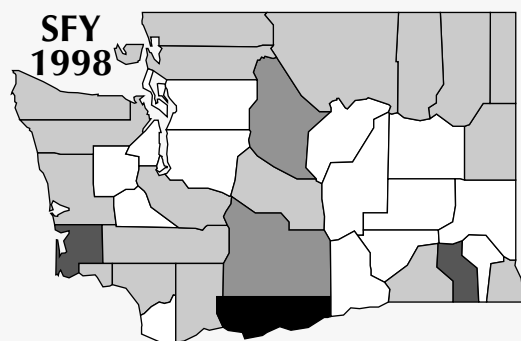


## Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions\* Primary Drug = Alcohol

County Name	SFY 1998		SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	41	254.8	39	240.9	30	182.6	43	259.0	55	331.1	32	192.8
Asotin	72	346.4	64	310.5	63	306.6	49	236.7	23	111.1	55	267.0
Benton	261	189.3	322	229.3	300	210.6	309	213.4	354	239.8	404	266.5
Chelan	282	424.6	279	417.0	310	465.4	259	386.0	232	343.2	218	321.1
Clallam	257	405.1	261	405.5	268	415.3	319	492.3	236	363.6	270	413.5
Clark	704	214.8	600	177.7	629	182.2	718	203.6	649	178.6	551	148.0
Columbia	27	602.1	32	749.1	32	787.4	24	585.4	33	804.9	27	658.5
Cowlitz	270	294.7	366	394.8	425	457.2	440	468.6	384	406.8	358	377.2
Douglas	62	193.5	71	218.3	85	260.7	74	225.6	57	172.2	59	175.6
Ferry	62	880.4	100	1,375.3	69	950.4	79	1,082.2	60	821.9	81	1,109.6
Franklin	177	370.7	174	360.2	171	346.5	178	353.2	196	382.1	181	337.7
Garfield	8	351.0	9	376.9	7	292.0	1	41.7	12	500.0	2	83.3
Grant	251	347.3	186	252.9	205	274.4	209	275.4	235	307.6	237	307.4
Grays Harbor	267	395.0	274	406.8	237	352.7	217	316.8	214	312.9	221	321.2
Island	185	265.8	197	279.4	207	289.3	151	208.6	153	209.3	147	198.6
Jefferson	86	337.9	143	557.2	87	335.2	80	306.5	71	266.9	83	310.9
King	3664	215.3	4238	246.4	3929	226.2	3351	190.6	3,100	174.7	2,482	139.5
Kitsap	346	150.5	395	172.1	373	160.8	374	160.2	559	238.2	557	235.0
Kittitas	95	294.0	85	246.1	98	293.7	113	332.4	103	296.0	143	406.2
Klickitat	160	867.0	101	537.4	135	704.6	113	585.5	80	414.5	51	264.2
Lewis	155	228.2	183	267.0	149	217.2	168	241.7	210	299.1	184	261.4
Lincoln	24	238.1	29	285.9	46	451.7	29	284.3	26	254.9	22	217.8
Mason	98	204.5	149	307.1	182	368.4	122	246.0	141	283.1	180	358.6
Okanogan	377	956.2	496	1,258.0	452	1,142.5	457	1,151.1	314	788.9	289	729.8
Pacific	72	344.0	57	271.7	75	357.4	62	295.2	99	471.4	81	387.6
Pend Oreille	64	540.2	80	686.5	81	690.4	58	491.5	54	457.6	95	805.1
Pierce	1869	274.7	1940	280.5	1495	213.3	1457	204.2	1,290	177.9	1,185	161.5
San Juan	51	385.2	51	363.8	53	376.5	74	513.9	50	342.5	34	229.7
Skagit	479	479.7	470	460.5	460	446.7	484	464.9	356	338.7	567	531.4
Skamania	32	334.7	29	302.6	33	334.3	30	303.0	57	575.8	57	575.8
Snohomish	1168	202.7	1437	242.9	1491	246.0	1477	238.8	1,018	162.1	1,239	194.4
Spokane	1083	261.9	1138	273.1	1214	290.5	1317	311.8	1,116	262.2	1,290	301.0
Stevens	114	299.0	118	304.4	97	242.1	112	277.9	131	324.3	140	344.8
Thurston	384	189.7	353	171.7	410	197.7	392	186.5	457	215.3	421	196.0
Wahkiakum	22	566.3	23	593.5	36	941.4	25	657.9	23	605.3	27	710.5
Walla Walla	169	304.4	184	333.9	171	309.9	184	333.3	146	263.5	219	392.5
Whatcom	703	438.8	777	473.0	782	468.8	815	477.7	736	427.4	597	342.1
Whitman	62	151.0	68	165.1	79	193.9	71	176.2	55	135.5	82	200.0
Yakima	1521	682.6	1998	893.6	1904	855.4	1959	872.6	1,472	654.2	1,322	585.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,724</b>	<b>273.5</b>	<b>17,516</b>	<b>300.4</b>	<b>16,870</b>	<b>286.2</b>	<b>16,394</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>240.9</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>232.7</b>

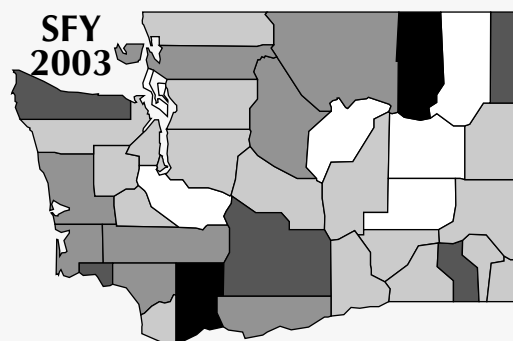
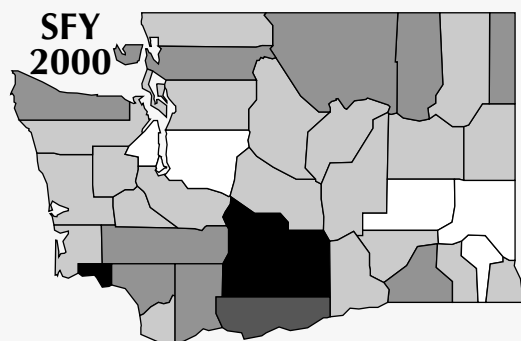
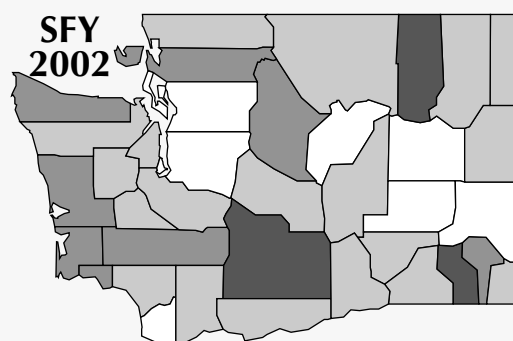
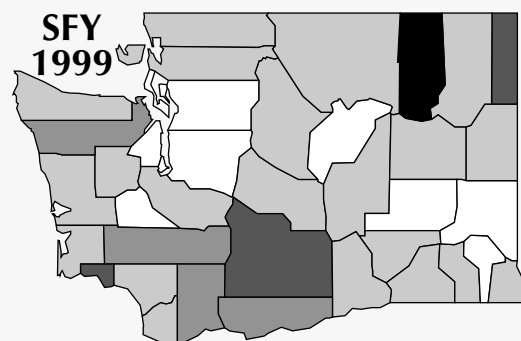
\*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

## Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions for Marijuana Per 100,000 in Population

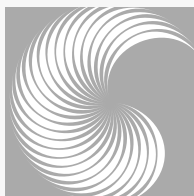


Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service





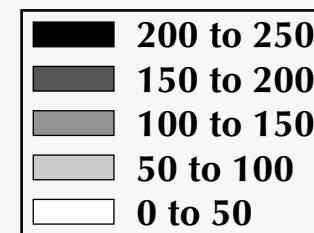
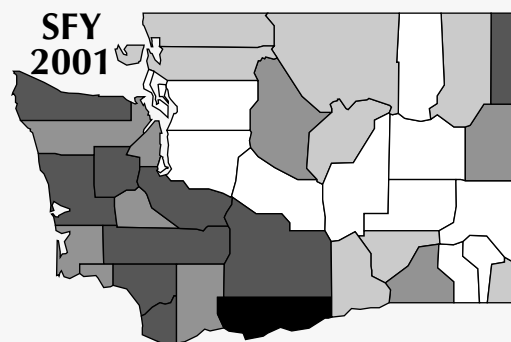
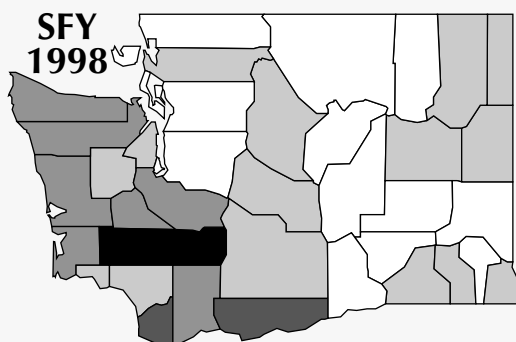


## Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions\* Primary Drug = Marijuana

County Name	SFY 1998		SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	2	12.4	1	6.2	2	12.2	9	54.2	2	12.0	3	18.1
Asotin	15	72.2	12	58.2	13	63.3	14	67.6	18	87.0	15	72.8
Benton	66	47.9	93	66.2	86	60.4	121	83.6	111	75.2	114	75.2
Chelan	69	103.9	62	92.7	50	75.1	77	114.8	68	100.6	82	120.8
Clallam	52	82.0	73	113.4	91	141.0	125	192.9	80	123.3	107	163.9
Clark	155	47.3	210	62.2	194	56.2	307	87.1	214	58.9	195	52.4
Columbia	7	156.1	3	70.2	4	98.4	5	122.0	7	170.7	7	170.7
Cowlitz	72	78.6	67	72.3	106	114.0	100	106.5	81	85.8	113	119.1
Douglas	7	21.8	14	43.0	18	55.2	17	51.8	12	36.3	15	44.6
Ferry	7	99.4	16	220.1	9	124.0	9	123.3	11	150.7	16	219.2
Franklin	18	37.7	32	66.2	26	52.7	31	61.5	43	83.8	40	74.6
Garfield	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	41.7	3	125.0	2	83.3
Grant	33	45.7	38	51.7	42	56.2	28	36.9	56	73.3	52	67.4
Grays Harbor	53	78.4	56	83.1	47	69.9	51	74.5	77	112.6	87	126.5
Island	25	35.9	28	39.7	49	68.5	28	38.7	25	34.2	35	47.3
Jefferson	27	106.1	27	105.2	22	84.8	26	99.6	21	78.9	25	93.6
King	492	28.9	644	37.4	741	42.7	761	43.3	611	34.4	512	28.8
Kitsap	90	39.2	105	45.7	92	39.7	129	55.3	148	63.1	155	65.4
Kittitas	23	71.2	18	52.1	27	80.9	16	47.1	19	54.6	23	65.3
Klickitat	39	211.3	27	143.7	30	156.6	35	181.3	15	77.7	21	108.8
Lewis	40	58.9	74	108.0	76	110.8	72	103.6	55	78.3	82	116.5
Lincoln	5	49.6	6	59.1	6	58.9	7	68.6	3	29.4	5	49.5
Mason	15	31.3	26	53.6	46	93.1	45	90.7	25	50.2	50	99.6
Okanogan	24	60.9	25	63.4	45	113.7	51	128.5	38	95.5	52	131.3
Pacific	33	157.7	20	95.3	19	90.5	25	119.0	21	100.0	26	124.4
Pend Oreille	11	92.8	21	180.2	17	144.9	9	76.3	11	93.2	23	194.9
Pierce	424	62.3	546	79.0	578	82.5	591	82.8	426	58.8	442	60.2
San Juan	10	75.5	8	57.1	15	106.6	26	180.6	16	109.6	15	101.4
Skagit	74	74.1	100	98.0	119	115.6	128	123.0	116	110.4	129	120.9
Skamania	8	83.7	11	114.8	12	121.6	12	121.2	8	80.8	20	202.0
Snohomish	200	34.7	258	43.6	383	63.2	387	62.6	265	42.2	329	51.6
Spokane	230	55.6	308	73.9	373	89.2	397	94.0	264	62.0	250	58.3
Stevens	31	81.3	26	67.1	30	74.9	30	74.4	29	71.8	25	61.6
Thurston	75	37.1	92	44.8	135	65.1	138	65.7	174	82.0	189	88.0
Wahkiakum	3	77.2	7	180.6	8	209.2	3	78.9	4	105.3	7	184.2
Walla Walla	36	64.8	41	74.4	60	108.7	72	130.4	28	50.5	50	89.6
Whatcom	99	61.8	123	74.9	116	69.5	177	103.8	172	99.9	140	80.2
Whitman	11	26.8	9	21.8	14	34.4	25	62.0	14	34.5	22	53.7
Yakima	326	146.3	446	199.5	497	223.3	562	250.3	447	198.7	358	158.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>3,673</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>4,647</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>62.9</b>

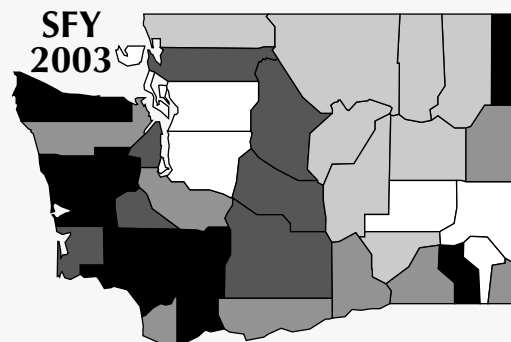
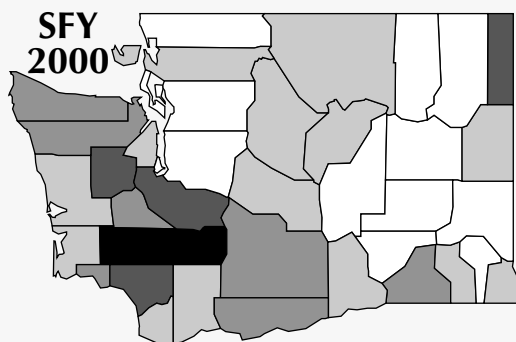
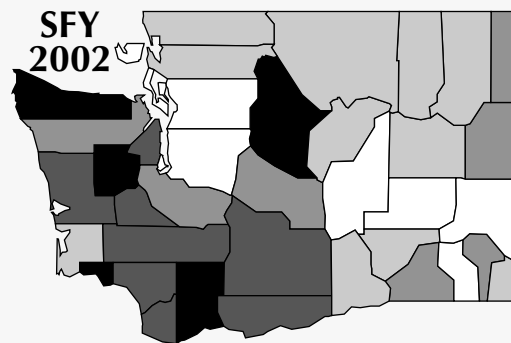
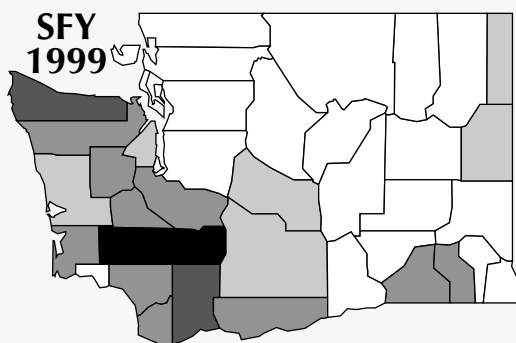
\*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

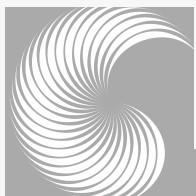
## Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions for Methamphetamine Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



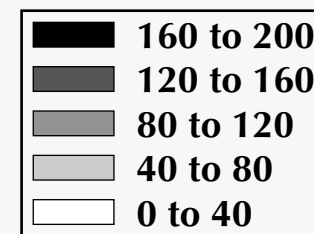
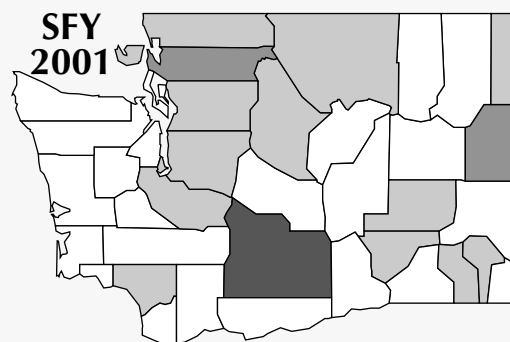
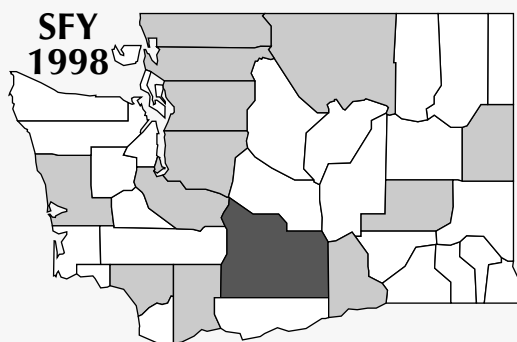


## Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions\* Primary Drug = Methamphetamine

County Name	SFY 1998		SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	4	24.9	1	6.2	3	18.3	0	0.0	5	30.1	1	6.0
Asotin	17	81.8	10	48.5	16	77.9	20	96.6	21	101.4	25	121.4
Benton	55	39.9	69	49.1	87	61.1	131	90.5	165	111.8	156	102.9
Chelan	35	52.7	20	29.9	44	66.1	75	111.8	137	202.7	105	154.6
Clallam	72	113.5	100	155.4	91	141.0	105	162.0	152	234.2	204	312.4
Clark	546	166.6	478	141.6	493	142.8	679	192.6	576	158.5	542	145.6
Columbia	3	66.9	5	117.0	3	73.8	2	48.8	1	24.4	12	292.7
Cowlitz	71	77.5	130	140.2	169	181.8	181	192.8	185	196.0	261	275.0
Douglas	13	40.6	13	40.0	22	67.5	22	67.1	33	99.7	31	92.3
Ferry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	41.1	5	68.5	7	95.9
Franklin	9	18.8	23	47.6	18	36.5	36	71.4	29	56.5	48	89.6
Garfield	0	0.0	1	41.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	166.7	1	41.7
Grant	14	19.4	11	15.0	12	16.1	22	29.0	36	47.1	67	86.9
Grays Harbor	86	127.2	56	83.1	59	87.8	105	153.3	126	184.2	149	216.6
Island	16	23.0	13	18.4	20	27.9	34	47.0	32	43.8	29	39.2
Jefferson	31	121.8	38	148.1	32	123.3	32	122.6	28	105.3	28	104.9
King	363	21.3	397	23.1	454	26.1	580	33.0	659	37.1	488	27.4
Kitsap	196	85.3	178	77.5	206	88.8	271	116.1	363	154.7	406	171.3
Kittitas	23	71.2	21	60.8	30	89.9	14	41.2	43	123.6	53	150.6
Klickitat	32	173.4	24	127.7	21	109.6	48	248.7	34	176.2	21	108.8
Lewis	137	201.7	168	245.1	152	221.6	118	169.8	136	193.7	180	255.7
Lincoln	6	59.5	1	9.9	3	29.5	2	19.6	10	98.0	7	69.3
Mason	31	64.7	55	113.4	75	151.8	88	177.4	108	216.9	116	231.1
Okanogan	11	27.9	12	30.4	20	50.6	24	60.5	21	52.8	23	58.1
Pacific	22	105.1	22	104.9	11	52.4	26	123.8	33	157.1	34	162.7
Pend Oreille	10	84.4	8	68.6	22	187.5	19	161.0	13	110.2	34	288.1
Pierce	798	117.3	969	140.1	1108	158.1	1272	178.3	1079	148.8	889	121.2
San Juan	4	30.2	4	28.5	8	56.8	8	55.6	7	47.9	6	40.5
Skagit	64	64.1	41	40.2	72	69.9	99	95.1	103	98.0	190	178.1
Skamania	13	136.0	16	166.9	8	81.0	11	111.1	42	424.2	28	282.8
Snohomish	181	31.4	212	35.8	244	40.3	279	45.1	301	47.9	370	58.0
Spokane	227	54.9	294	70.6	372	89.0	522	123.6	462	108.6	557	130.0
Stevens	21	55.1	19	49.0	19	47.4	23	57.1	23	56.9	31	76.4
Thurston	245	121.1	209	101.7	222	107.1	265	126.1	342	161.1	327	152.2
Wahkiakum	3	77.2	1	25.8	5	130.8	5	131.6	10	263.2	12	315.8
Walla Walla	55	99.1	60	108.9	68	123.2	59	106.9	66	119.1	70	125.4
Whatcom	30	18.7	50	30.4	74	44.4	92	53.9	142	82.5	117	67.0
Whitman	8	19.5	7	17.0	6	14.7	10	24.8	19	46.8	10	24.4
Yakima	165	74.0	219	97.9	241	108.3	418	186.2	379	168.4	359	158.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>5,930</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>5,994</b>	<b>98.3</b>

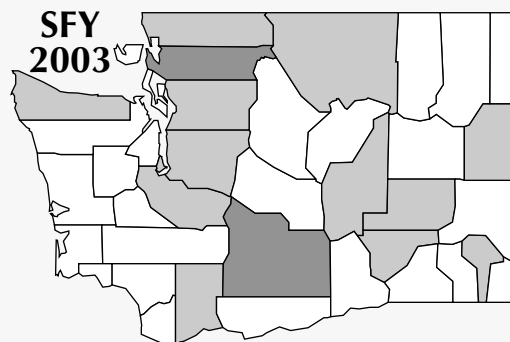
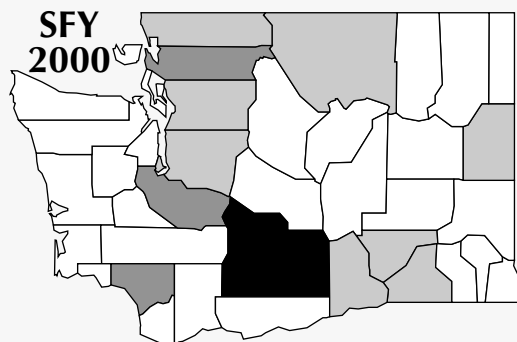
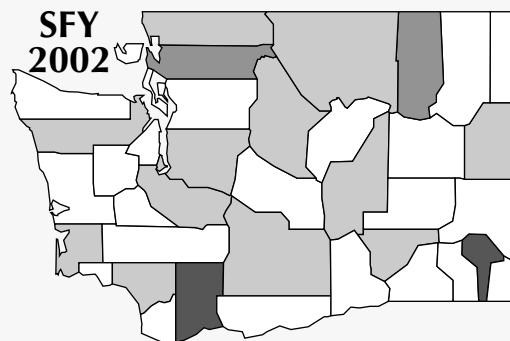
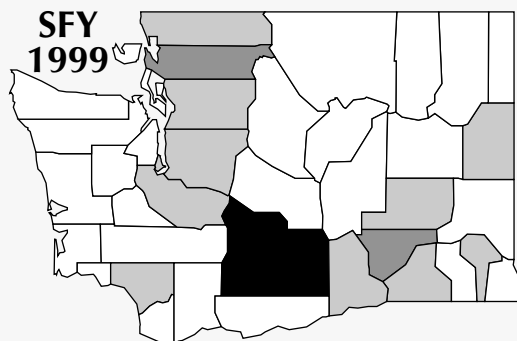
\*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

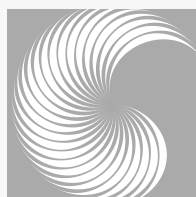
## Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions for Cocaine Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



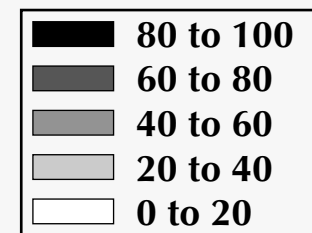
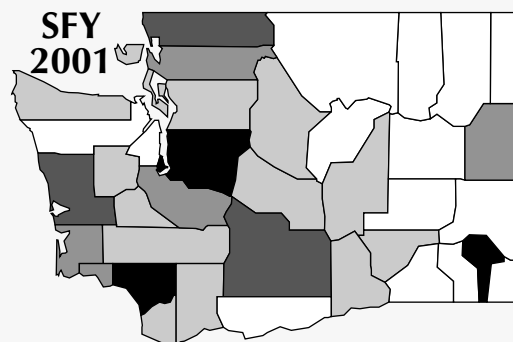
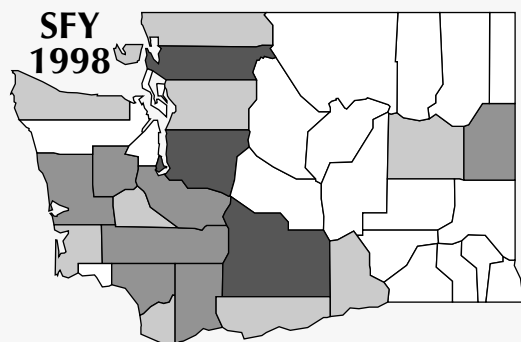


# Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions\* Primary Drug = Cocaine

County Name	SFY 1998		SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	10	62.1	8	49.4	6	36.5	8	48.2	4	24.1	8	48.2
Asotin	1	4.8	3	14.6	2	9.7	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Benton	37	26.8	77	54.8	57	40.0	53	36.6	46	31.2	37	24.4
Chelan	29	43.7	18	26.9	21	31.5	27	40.2	28	41.4	27	39.8
Clallam	10	15.8	20	31.1	14	21.7	16	24.7	14	21.6	32	49.0
Clark	128	39.0	117	34.7	84	24.3	109	30.9	116	31.9	88	23.6
Columbia	1	22.3	0	0.0	1	24.6	2	48.8	0	0.0	1	24.4
Cowlitz	55	60.0	46	49.6	83	89.3	71	75.6	51	54.0	33	34.8
Douglas	5	15.6	4	12.3	12	36.8	7	21.3	6	18.1	8	23.8
Ferry	1	14.2	1	13.8	1	13.8	0	0.0	6	82.2	1	13.7
Franklin	15	31.4	43	89.0	31	62.8	33	65.5	30	58.5	30	56.0
Garfield	0	0.0	1	41.9	0	0.0	1	41.7	3	125.0	1	41.7
Grant	26	36.0	21	28.6	28	37.5	20	26.4	40	52.4	38	49.3
Grays Harbor	39	57.7	25	37.1	16	23.8	20	29.2	7	10.2	16	23.3
Island	12	17.2	15	21.3	13	18.2	10	13.8	10	13.7	13	17.6
Jefferson	3	11.8	2	7.8	1	3.9	3	11.5	11	41.4	7	26.2
King	1138	66.9	1372	79.8	1386	79.8	1223	69.6	974	54.9	895	50.3
Kitsap	44	19.1	47	20.5	53	22.8	53	22.7	61	26.0	69	29.1
Kittitas	3	9.3	2	5.8	7	21.0	4	11.8	5	14.4	9	25.6
Klickitat	6	32.5	2	10.6	4	20.9	3	15.5	1	5.2	1	5.2
Lewis	8	11.8	6	8.8	10	14.6	3	4.3	2	2.8	4	5.7
Lincoln	1	9.9	3	29.6	1	9.8	1	9.8	1	9.8	0	0.0
Mason	11	23.0	13	26.8	11	22.3	14	28.2	8	16.1	9	17.9
Okanogan	21	53.3	10	25.4	19	48.0	23	57.9	17	42.7	24	60.6
Pacific	6	28.7	5	23.8	5	23.8	4	19.0	12	57.1	6	28.7
Pend Oreille	3	25.3	1	8.6	2	17.0	6	50.8	2	16.9	3	25.4
Pierce	521	76.6	641	92.7	577	82.3	514	72.0	416	57.4	418	57.0
San Juan	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	21.3	9	62.5	5	34.2	3	20.3
Skagit	69	69.1	111	108.7	119	115.6	98	94.1	88	83.7	116	108.7
Skamania	4	41.8	1	10.4	1	10.1	2	20.2	15	151.5	5	50.5
Snohomish	350	60.7	377	63.7	355	58.6	351	56.7	243	38.7	273	42.8
Spokane	242	58.5	296	71.0	301	72.0	348	82.4	238	55.9	316	73.7
Stevens	2	5.2	6	15.5	9	22.5	4	9.9	8	19.8	12	29.6
Thurston	33	16.3	53	25.8	56	27.0	45	21.4	59	27.8	42	19.6
Wahkiakum	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	26.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	26.3
Walla Walla	12	21.6	25	45.4	23	41.7	16	29.0	8	14.4	12	21.5
Whatcom	87	54.3	81	49.3	99	59.3	105	61.5	87	50.5	119	68.2
Whitman	1	2.4	1	2.4	2	4.9	9	22.3	8	19.7	7	17.1
Yakima	297	133.3	400	178.9	365	164.0	359	159.9	280	124.4	229	101.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>3,779</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>47.8</b>

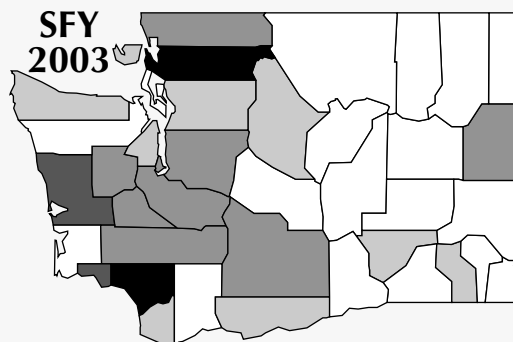
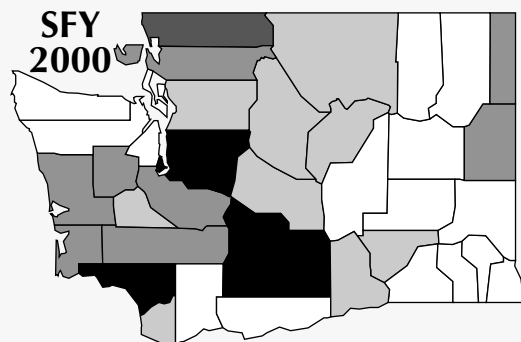
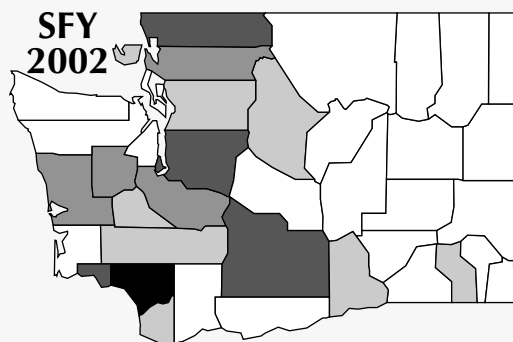
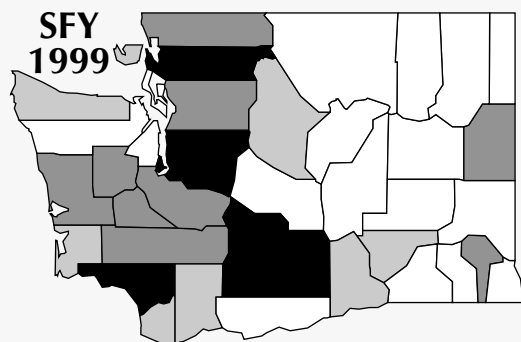
\*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

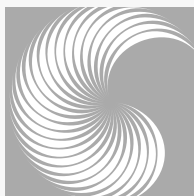
## Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions for Heroin Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service





## Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions\* Primary Drug = Heroin

County Name	SFY 1998		SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	0	0.0	2	12.4	1	6.1	2	12.0	1	6.0	0	0.0
Asotin	4	19.2	2	9.7	3	14.6	4	19.3	0	0.0	1	4.9
Benton	47	34.1	55	39.2	33	23.2	34	23.5	31	21.0	22	14.5
Chelan	11	16.6	15	22.4	23	34.5	25	37.3	16	23.7	15	22.1
Clallam	19	29.9	20	31.1	12	18.6	14	21.6	8	12.3	16	24.5
Clark	130	39.7	118	35.0	113	32.7	125	35.5	131	36.0	112	30.1
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	24.4	1	24.4
Cowlitz	53	57.9	86	92.8	158	170.0	93	99.0	89	94.3	91	95.9
Douglas	7	21.8	3	9.2	8	24.5	5	15.2	4	12.1	4	11.9
Ferry	1	14.2	0	0.0	1	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	9	18.8	16	33.1	16	32.4	16	31.7	9	17.5	14	26.1
Garfield	0	0.0	1	41.9	0	0.0	2	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Grant	11	15.2	10	13.6	8	10.7	22	29.0	5	6.5	12	15.6
Grays Harbor	29	42.9	33	49.0	39	58.0	45	65.7	31	45.3	55	79.9
Island	8	11.5	11	15.6	8	11.2	16	22.1	5	6.8	2	2.7
Jefferson	2	7.9	5	19.5	2	7.7	4	15.3	2	7.5	2	7.5
King	1322	77.7	1382	80.3	1807	104.0	1406	80.0	1200	67.7	783	44.0
Kitsap	35	15.2	34	14.8	28	12.1	27	11.6	37	15.8	56	23.6
Kittitas	3	9.3	3	8.7	9	27.0	8	23.5	3	8.6	2	5.7
Klickitat	4	21.7	2	10.6	2	10.4	2	10.4	0	0.0	6	31.1
Lewis	34	50.1	38	55.4	30	43.7	17	24.5	20	28.5	36	51.1
Lincoln	3	29.8	1	9.9	1	9.8	0	0.0	1	9.8	1	9.9
Mason	24	50.1	25	51.5	27	54.7	19	38.3	22	44.2	32	63.7
Okanogan	5	12.7	1	2.5	8	20.2	3	7.6	2	5.0	3	7.6
Pacific	5	23.9	8	38.1	11	52.4	11	52.4	4	19.0	4	19.1
Pend Oreille	1	8.4	1	8.6	5	42.6	1	8.5	0	0.0	2	16.9
Pierce	405	59.5	396	57.3	342	48.8	414	58.0	367	50.6	321	43.8
San Juan	4	30.2	4	28.5	7	49.7	5	34.7	4	27.4	3	20.3
Skagit	68	68.1	92	90.1	60	58.3	55	52.8	46	43.8	93	87.2
Skamania	5	52.3	2	20.9	0	0.0	3	30.3	1	10.1	0	0.0
Snohomish	159	27.6	272	46.0	230	38.0	195	31.5	151	24.0	142	22.3
Spokane	207	50.1	201	48.2	246	58.9	223	52.8	174	40.9	203	47.4
Stevens	2	5.2	3	7.7	4	10.0	3	7.4	4	9.9	1	2.5
Thurston	76	37.6	108	52.5	71	34.2	78	37.1	83	39.1	120	55.9
Wahkiakum	0	0.0	5	129.0	6	156.9	2	52.6	3	78.9	3	78.9
Walla Walla	4	7.2	9	16.3	9	16.3	6	10.9	4	7.2	9	16.1
Whatcom	74	46.2	71	43.2	114	68.3	123	72.1	120	69.7	93	53.3
Whitman	0	0.0	2	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	19.5
Yakima	175	78.5	195	87.2	222	99.7	164	73.1	176	78.2	122	54.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>39.2</b>

\*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.





# Treatment Admission Trends

**Treatment  
Admission**

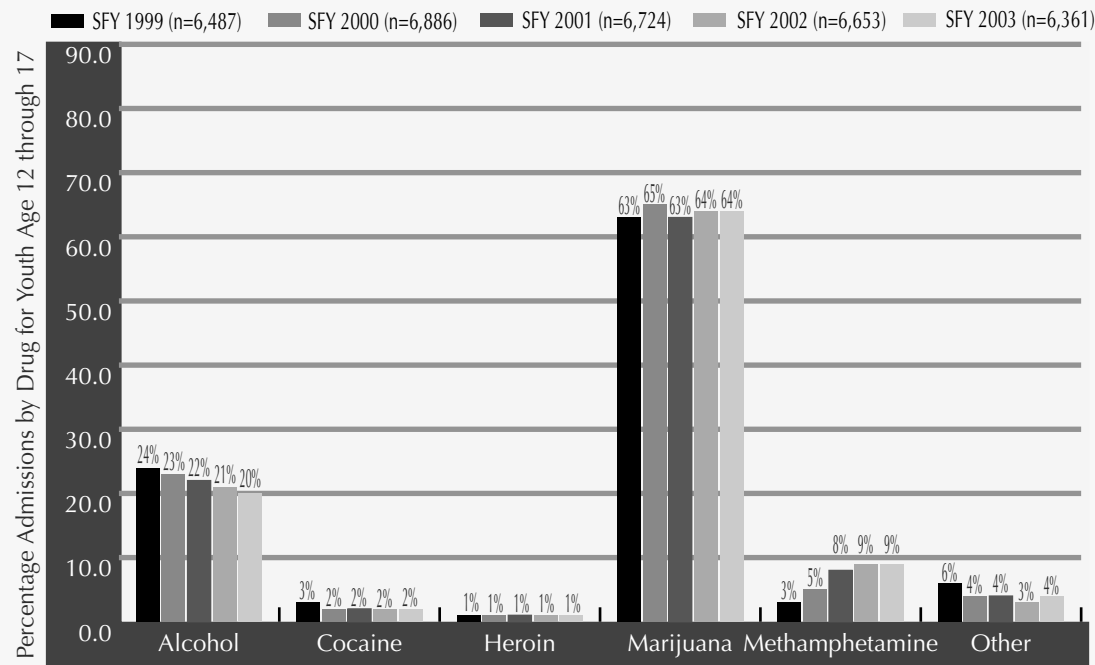
Adult

Youth





## Marijuana is the Most Frequently Cited Drug of Abuse in Youth Admissions to DASA-Funded Treatment.\*



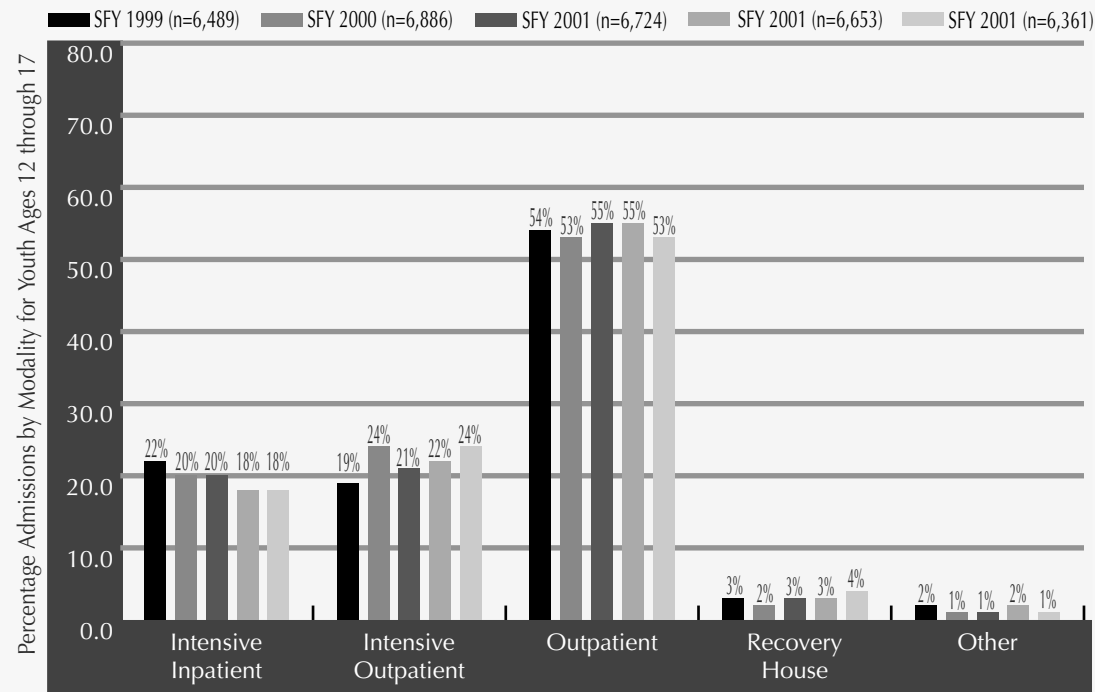
Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that the majority of youth admissions to DASA-funded treatment are for marijuana. Youth admissions for methamphetamine abuse have almost tripled, from 201 in SFY 1999, to 591 in SFY 2003.

Note: Data may include multiple admissions for a single individual over the course of a year.

\* Excludes detoxification and transitional housing.

## The Majority of Youth Admissions to DASA-Funded Chemical Dependency Treatment are for Outpatient Services.\*

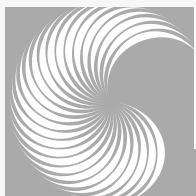


Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

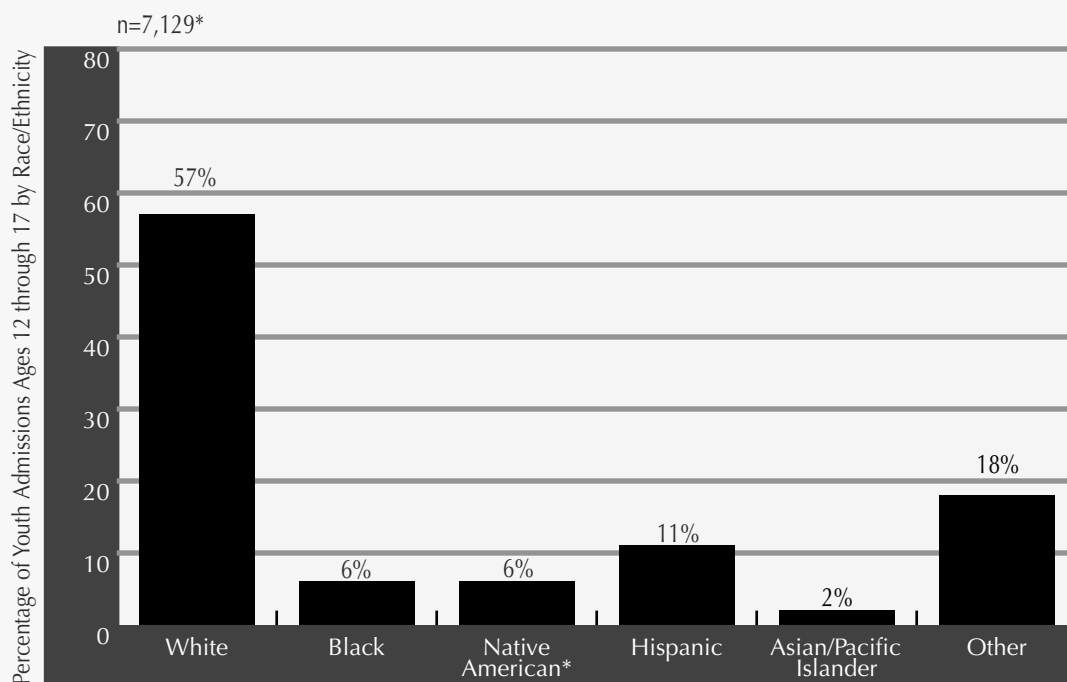
More than three quarters of youth admissions to DASA-funded chemical dependency treatment are for outpatient and intensive outpatient services.

Note: Data may include multiple admissions for a single individual over the course of a year. "Other" includes group care enhancement, recovery house, long-term residential, methadone, and treatment services for those with co-occurring disorders.

\* Excludes detoxification and transitional housing.



## Racial and Ethnic Minorities Comprise 43% of Youth Admissions to DASA-Funded Chemical Dependency Treatment Services.



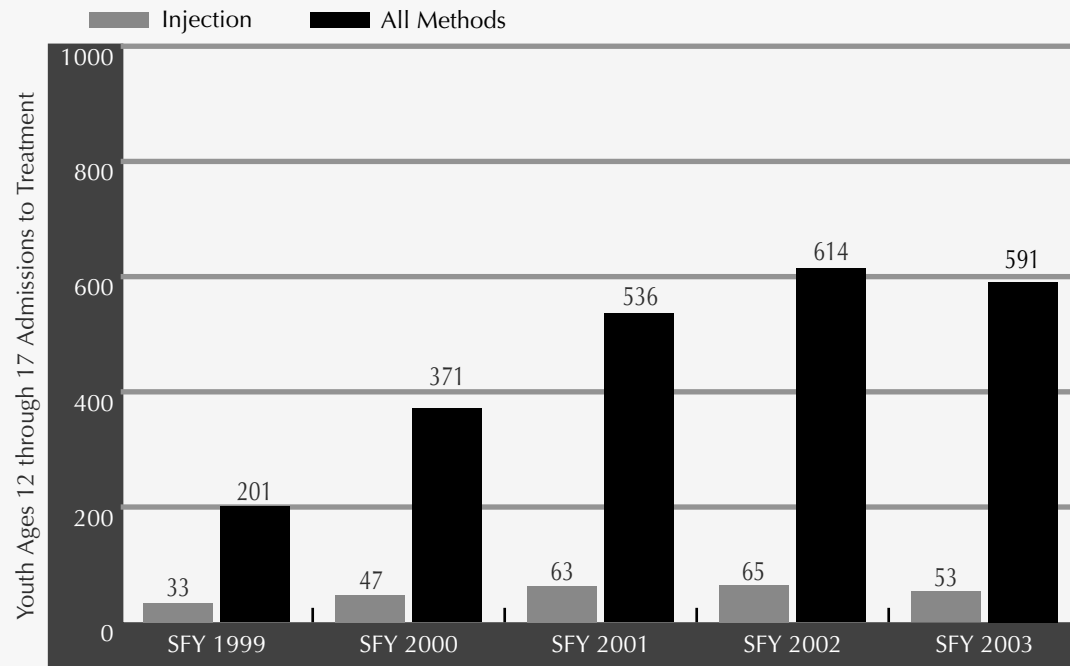
Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that racial/ethnic minorities comprised approximately 43% of youth admissions to DASA-funded chemical dependency treatment in SFY 2003. Percentages of youth from different groups receiving DASA-funded treatment vary across modalities.

\* In the U.S. Census, "Hispanic" is listed as an ethnicity, rather than as a racial group. Hence, Hispanic admissions may be duplication in the racial categories.

\*\* Includes Eskimo/Alaskan Native/Aleut

## DASA-Funded Youth Treatment Admissions for Methamphetamine Use Seem to Have Peaked.



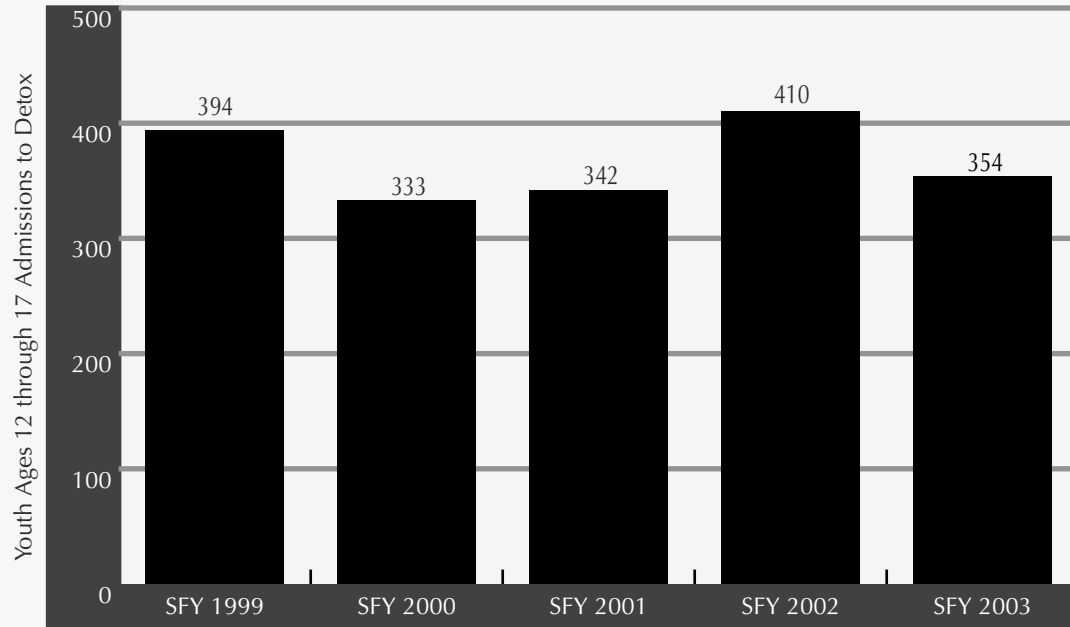
Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

DASA-funded youth treatment admissions for methamphetamine use appear to have peaked. However, youth admissions are now almost three times higher than they were in SFY 1999. Youth are far less likely to inject methamphetamine than adults.

Note: Data exclude detoxification and transitional housing, private-pay, and Department of Corrections admission; includes total unduplicated admissions within counties.



## The Number of Youth Admissions to DASA-Funded Detoxification Has Remained Relatively Stable.

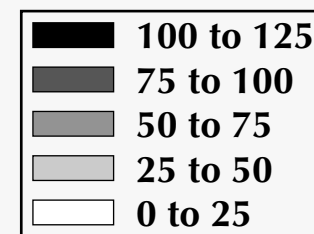
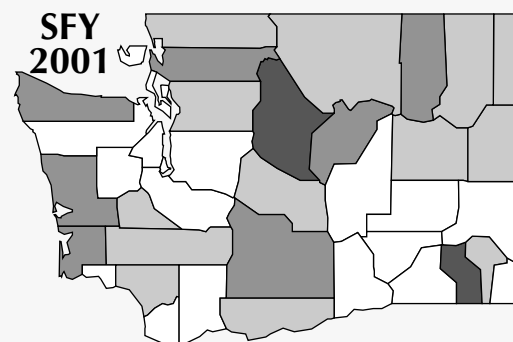
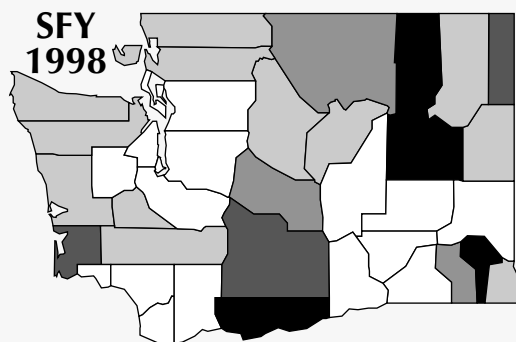


Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that the number of youth admissions to DASA-funded detoxification services has remained relatively steady. A plurality of DASA-funded youth admissions to detoxification services are for marijuana (153 in SFY 2003).

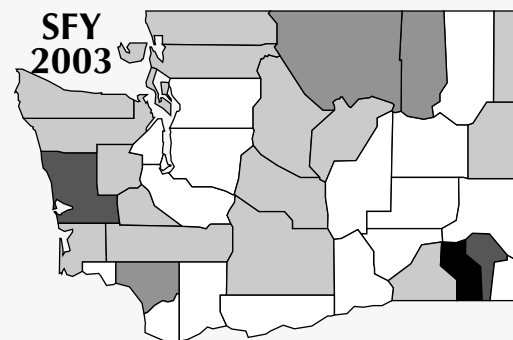
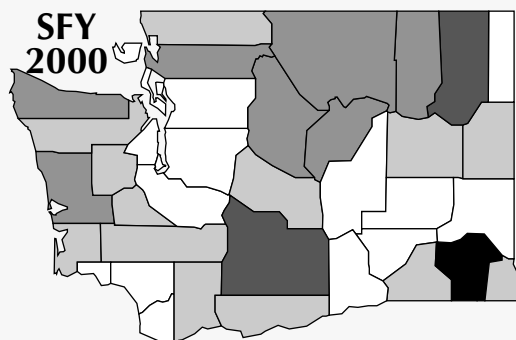
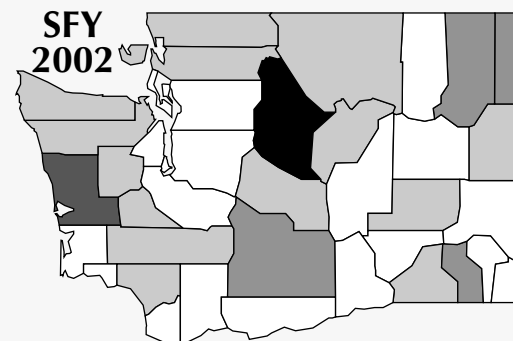
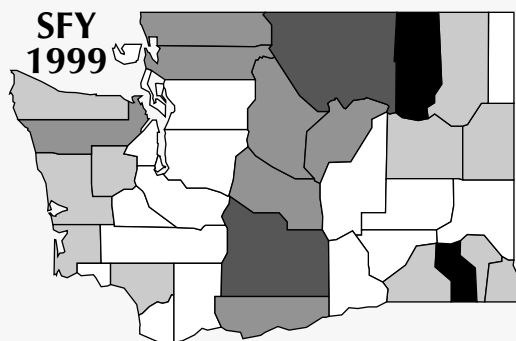
Detoxification is part of the array of services available to youth in crisis, and is often a necessary precursor to chemical dependency treatment.

## Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions for Alcohol Per 100,000 in Population

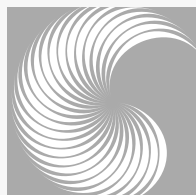


Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service





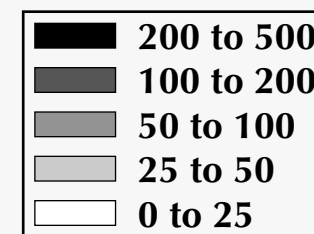
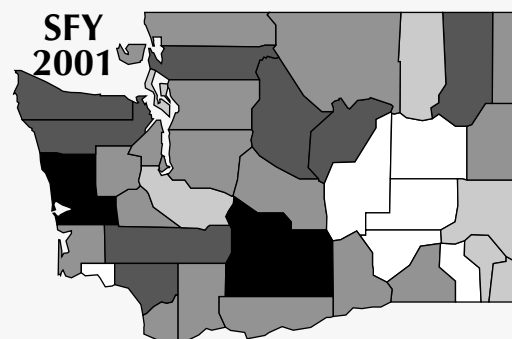
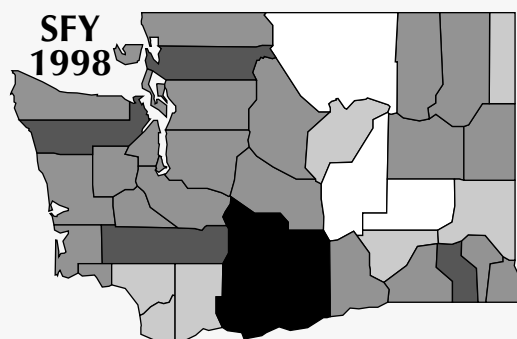


## Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions \* Primary Drug = Alcohol

County Name	SFY 1998		SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	3	18.6	1	6.2	3	18.3	2	12.0	5	30.1	2	12.0
Asotin	9	43.3	10	48.5	6	29.2	2	9.7	0	0.0	4	19.0
Benton	23	16.7	16	11.4	27	19.0	14	9.7	18	12.2	32	21.0
Chelan	23	34.6	48	71.7	45	67.6	64	95.4	77	113.9	32	47.0
Clallam	31	48.9	32	49.7	45	69.7	34	52.5	24	37.0	20	31.0
Clark	44	13.4	46	13.6	40	11.6	35	9.9	39	10.7	37	10.0
Columbia	3	66.9	6	140.4	5	123.0	4	97.6	3	73.2	10	244.0
Cowlitz	16	17.5	24	25.9	23	24.7	26	27.7	29	30.7	47	50.0
Douglas	9	28.1	22	67.6	18	55.2	18	54.9	14	42.3	12	36.0
Ferry	13	184.6	9	123.8	4	55.1	5	68.5	0	0.0	5	68.0
Franklin	11	23.0	6	12.4	12	24.3	7	13.9	1	1.9	6	11.0
Garfield	4	175.5	1	41.9	5	208.6	1	41.7	0	0.0	2	83.0
Grant	10	13.8	11	15.0	8	10.7	5	6.6	11	14.4	10	13.0
Grays Harbor	19	28.1	33	49.0	45	67.0	48	70.1	52	76.0	54	78.0
Island	8	11.5	7	9.9	16	22.4	18	24.9	18	24.6	19	26.0
Jefferson	8	31.4	17	66.2	9	34.7	2	7.7	10	37.6	8	30.0
King	357	21.0	373	21.7	342	19.7	295	16.8	298	16.8	264	15.0
Kitsap	51	22.2	43	18.7	12	5.2	23	9.9	35	14.9	30	13.0
Kittitas	24	74.3	21	60.8	15	45.0	15	44.1	9	25.9	9	26.0
Klickitat	20	108.4	12	63.9	6	31.3	7	36.3	1	5.2	2	10.0
Lewis	31	45.6	17	24.8	32	46.6	25	36.0	32	45.6	30	43.0
Lincoln	14	138.9	4	39.4	5	49.1	5	49.0	1	9.8	0	0.0
Mason	8	16.7	11	22.7	15	30.4	3	6.0	14	28.1	21	42.0
Okanogan	26	65.9	39	98.9	28	70.8	14	35.3	18	45.2	18	45.0
Pacific	17	81.2	9	42.9	6	28.6	13	61.9	5	23.8	7	33.0
Pend Oreille	11	92.8		0.0	1	8.5	4	33.9	6	50.8	3	25.0
Pierce	132	19.4	129	18.7	125	17.8	102	14.3	84	11.6	87	12.0
San Juan	4	30.2	1	7.1	2	14.2	2	13.9	5	34.2	7	47.0
Skagit	51	51.1	76	74.5	74	71.9	52	50.0	37	35.2	33	31.0
Skamania	1	10.5	1	10.4	3	30.4	0	0.0	2	20.2	1	10.0
Snohomish	109	18.9	96	16.2	109	18.0	159	25.7	99	15.8	94	15.0
Spokane	108	26.1	127	30.5	119	28.5	137	32.4	128	30.1	116	27.0
Stevens	13	34.1	13	33.5	38	94.8	26	64.5	23	56.9	8	20.0
Thurston	83	41.0	51	24.8	52	25.1	81	38.5	74	34.9	82	38.0
Wahkiakum	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	7	12.6	15	27.2	15	27.2	11	19.9	15	27.1	24	43.0
Whatcom	69	43.1	92	56.0	82	49.2	62	36.3	77	44.7	61	35.0
Whitman	7	17.0	7	17.0	2	4.9	3	7.4	2	4.9	3	7.0
Yakima	183	82.1	223	99.7	186	83.6	157	69.9	128	56.9	76	34.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>1,394.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>20.9</b>

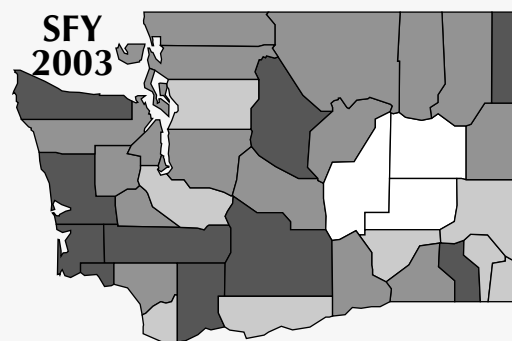
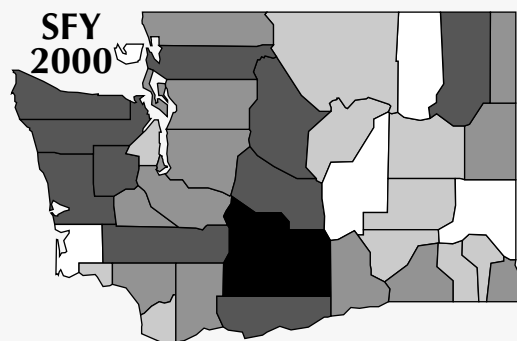
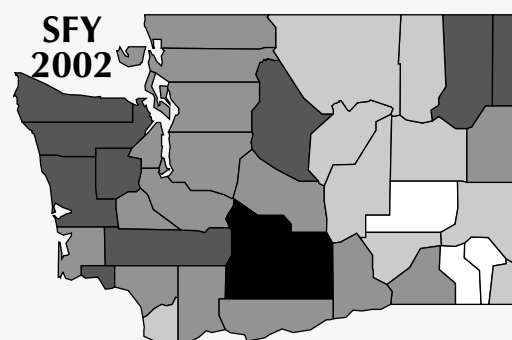
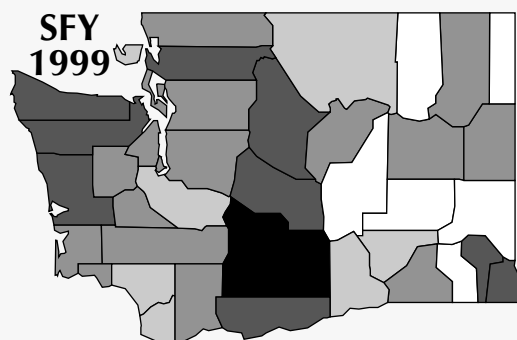
\*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

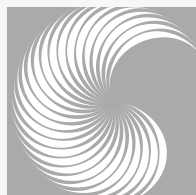
# Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions for Marijuana Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



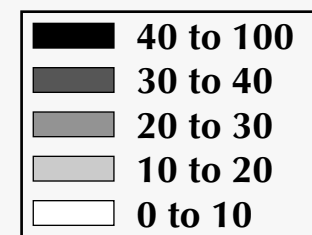
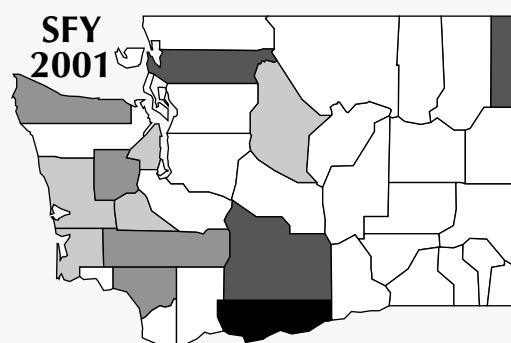
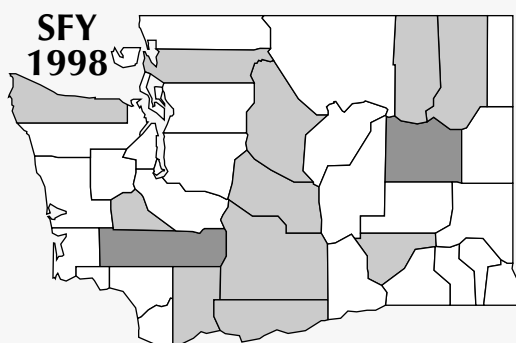


## Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions \* Primary Drug = Marijuana

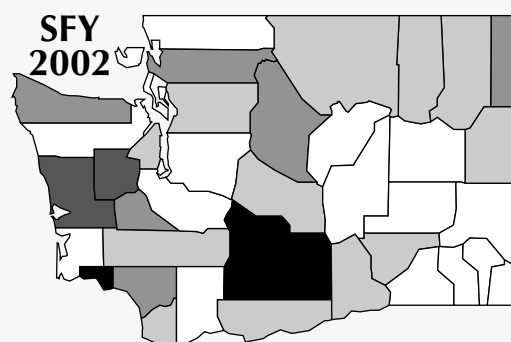
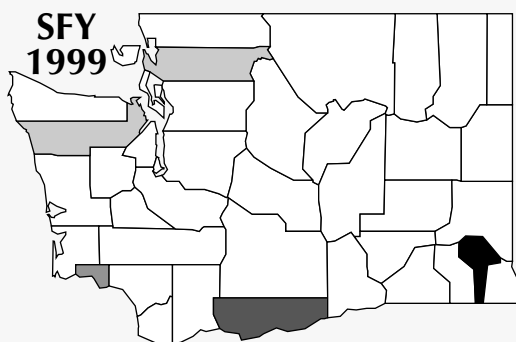
County Name	SFY 1998		SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	2	12.4	2	12.4	7	42.6	4	24.1	0	0	2	12.0
Asotin	14	67.4	21	101.9	18	87.6	6	29	10	48.3	6	29.1
Benton	85	61.6	50	35.6	79	55.4	83	57.3	96	65	91	60.0
Chelan	35	52.7	68	101.6	72	108.1	70	104.3	76	112.4	70	103.1
Clallam	41	64.6	81	125.8	112	173.6	85	131.2	75	115.6	85	130.2
Clark	132	40.3	162	48	157	45.5	193	54.7	139	38.2	166	44.6
Columbia	5	111.5	1	23.4	2	49.2	1	24.4	1	24.4	5	122.0
Cowlitz	41	44.8	38	41	80	86.1	85	90.5	65	68.9	91	95.9
Douglas	12	37.4	21	64.6	11	33.7	30	91.5	9	27.2	28	83.3
Ferry	7	99.4	1	13.8	1	13.8	3	41.1	2	27.4	6	82.2
Franklin	17	35.6	15	31.1	20	40.5	11	21.8	25	48.7	25	46.6
Garfield	2	87.8	3	125.6	1	41.7	1	41.7	0	0	1	41.7
Grant	16	22.1	14	19	15	20.1	18	23.7	28	36.6	19	24.6
Grays Harbor	54	79.9	129	191.5	97	144.4	144	210.2	108	157.9	104	151.2
Island	52	74.7	44	62.4	45	62.9	31	42.8	47	64.3	47	63.5
Jefferson	35	137.5	37	144.2	39	150.3	28	107.3	35	131.6	20	74.9
King	972	57.1	1012	58.8	1200	69.1	1016	57.8	978	55.1	922	51.8
Kitsap	157	68.3	120	52.3	83	35.8	118	50.6	153	65.2	89	37.6
Kittitas	29	89.8	36	104.2	42	125.9	19	55.9	30	86.2	24	68.2
Klickitat	38	205.9	22	117.1	25	130.5	16	82.9	12	62.2	5	25.9
Lewis	68	100.1	50	72.9	90	131.2	102	146.8	108	153.8	101	143.5
Lincoln	9	89.3	8	78.9	5	49.1	2	19.6	5	49	2	19.8
Mason	31	64.7	32	66	51	103.2	44	88.7	62	124.5	46	91.6
Okanogan	8	20.3	15	38	19	48	28	70.5	19	47.7	21	53.0
Pacific	20	95.5	16	76.3	4	19.1	19	90.5	17	81	40	191.4
Pend Oreille	5	42.2	0	0	7	59.7	7	59.3	17	144.1	12	101.7
Pierce	420	61.7	306	44.2	376	53.7	310	43.5	374	51.6	360	49.1
San Juan	10	75.5	6	42.8	3	21.3	9	62.5	12	82.2	12	81.1
Skagit	113	113.2	120	117.6	153	148.6	138	132.6	71	67.6	82	76.9
Skamania	4	41.8	6	62.6	7	70.9	6	60.6	9	90.9	12	121.2
Snohomish	293	50.9	300	50.7	388	64	349	56.4	338	53.8	310	48.6
Spokane	295	71.3	365	87.6	364	87.1	382	90.4	401	94.2	400	93.3
Stevens	22	57.7	35	90.3	45	112.3	60	148.9	47	116.3	31	76.4
Thurston	181	89.4	181	88.1	160	77.2	193	91.8	147	69.2	186	86.6
Wahkiakum	2	51.5	2	51.6	1	26.2	0	0	4	105.3	4	105.3
Walla Walla	29	52.2	32	58.1	35	63.4	42	76.1	35	63.2	47	84.2
Whatcom	125	78	132	80.3	155	92.9	137	80.3	168	97.6	152	87.1
Whitman	11	26.8	9	21.8	3	7.4	13	32.3	16	39.4	12	29.3
Yakima	447	200.6	568	254	526	236.3	480	213.8	473	210.2	417	184.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>4,212</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>66.5</b>

\*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

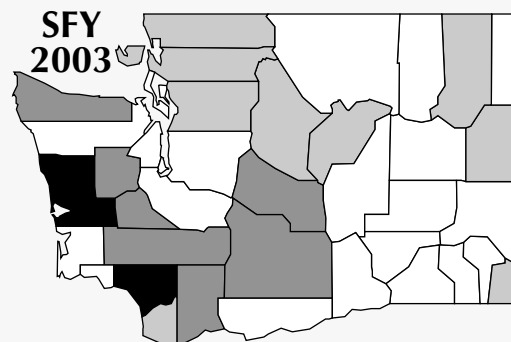
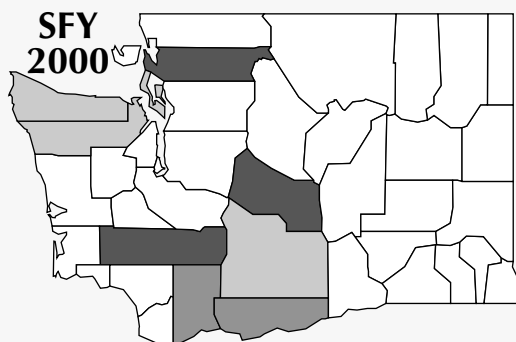
## Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions for Methamphetamine Per 100,000 in Population

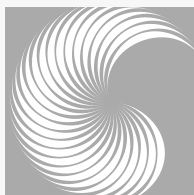


Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse



TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



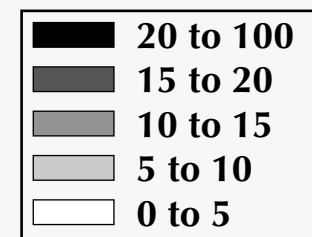
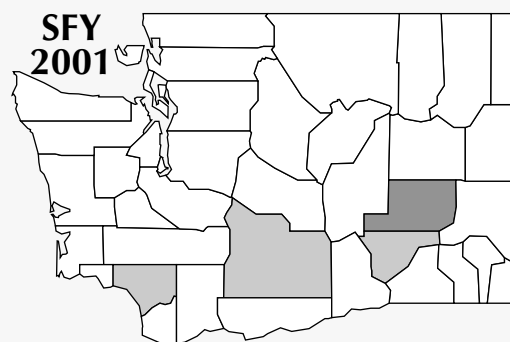
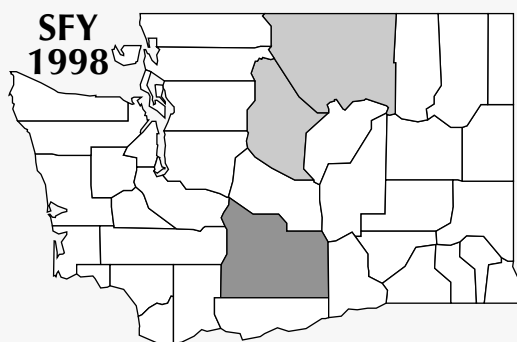


## Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions\* Primary Drug = Methamphetamine

County Name	SFY 1998		SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	1	4.9	1	4.9	0	0	2	9.7	2	10.0
Benton	10	7.3	4	2.8	3	2.1	13	9	17	11.5	11	7.0
Chelan	12	18.1	4	6	4	6	15	22.4	14	20.7	11	16.0
Clallam	11	17.3	6	9.3	10	15.5	17	26.2	15	23.1	21	32.0
Clark	26	7.9	24	7.1	33	9.6	31	8.8	48	13.2	37	10.0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	8	8.7	5	5.4	9	9.7	26	27.7	27	28.6	53	56.0
Douglas	3	9.4	1	3.1	0	0	3	9.1	2	6	4	12.0
Ferry	1	14.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13.7	0	0
Franklin	5	10.5	0	0	2	4.1	3	6	6	11.7	2	4.0
Garfield	0	0	1	41.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	4	5.5	0	0	0	0	1	1.3	5	6.5	0	0
Grays Harbor	7	10.4	5	7.4	6	8.9	12	17.5	23	33.6	29	42.0
Island	7	10.1	8	11.3	11	15.4	3	4.1	4	5.5	3	4.0
Jefferson	1	3.9	3	11.7	5	19.3	2	7.7	4	15	2	7.0
King	41	2.4	39	2.3	68	3.9	70	4	75	4.2	82	5.0
Kitsap	17	7.4	8	3.5	26	11.2	31	13.3	31	13.2	15	6.0
Kittitas	6	18.6	4	11.6	11	33	5	14.7	5	14.4	7	20.0
Klickitat	5	27.1	0	0	5	26.1	11	57	2	10.4	0	0
Lewis	26	38.3	8	11.7	26	37.9	21	30.2	14	19.9	18	26.0
Lincoln	4	39.7	0	0	1	9.8	0	0	0	0	1	10.0
Mason	6	12.5	2	4.1	7	14.2	14	28.2	15	30.1	11	22.0
Okanogan	2	5.1	1	2.5	0	0	2	5	4	10.1	2	5.0
Pacific	0	0	1	4.8	3	14.3	3	14.3	2	9.5	1	5.0
Pend Oreille	1	8.4	0	0	1	8.5	4	33.9	3	25.4	0	0
Pierce	45	6.6	40	5.8	54	7.7	64	9	40	5.5	65	9.0
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20.8	0	0	2	14.0
Skagit	24	24	19	18.6	34	33	42	40.3	23	21.9	13	12.0
Skamania	3	31.4	1	10.4	1	10.1	0	0	0	0	3	30.0
Snohomish	36	6.2	20	3.4	27	4.5	38	6.1	65	10.4	61	10.0
Spokane	38	9.2	15	3.6	40	9.6	42	9.9	51	12	57	13.0
Stevens	4	10.5	0	0	1	2.5	3	7.4	6	14.9	4	10.0
Thurston	28	13.8	17	8.3	11	5.3	40	19	45	21.2	42	20.0
Wahkiakum	0	0	1	25.8	0	0	0	0	2	52.6	0	0
Walla Walla	5	9	3	5.4	2	3.6	3	5.4	3	5.4	5	9.0
Whatcom	7	4.4	8	4.9	17	10.2	14	8.2	17	9.9	22	13.0
Whitman	0	0	1	2.4	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0	0	0
Yakima	46	20.6	20	8.9	34	15.3	80	35.6	102	45.3	45	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>10.3</b>

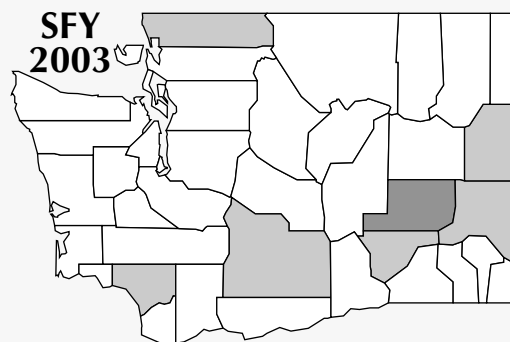
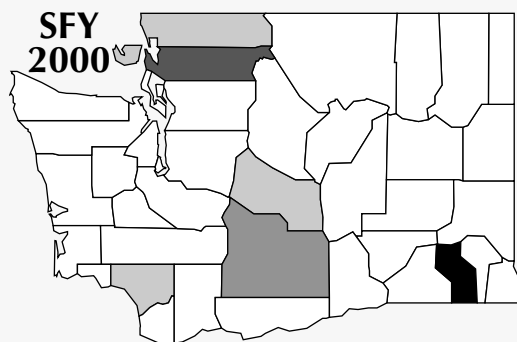
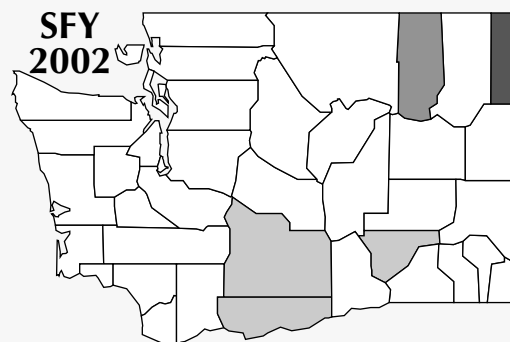
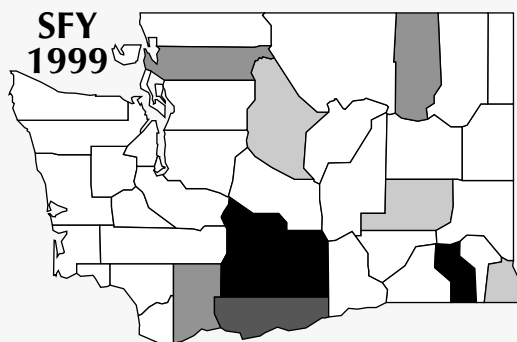
\*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

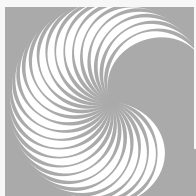
## Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions for Cocaine Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



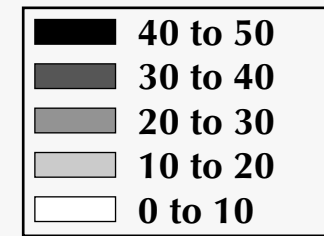
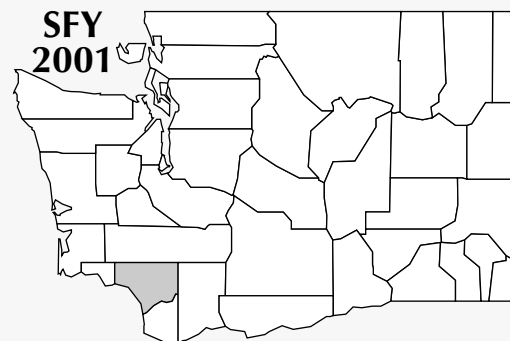
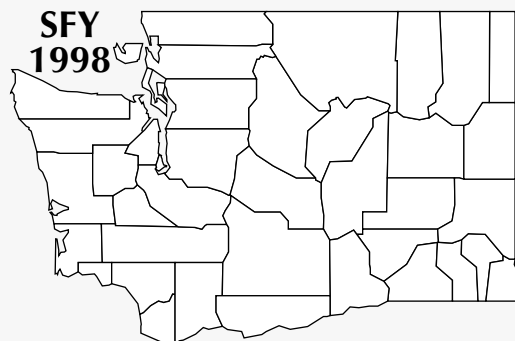
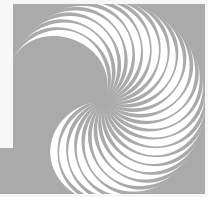


## Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions\* Primary Drug = Cocaine

County Name	SFY 1998		SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	0	0	1	6.2	0	0	2	12	0	0	2	12.0
Asotin	0	0	2	9.7	0	0	0	0	1	4.8	0	0
Benton	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.4	4	2.8	1	0.7	3	2.0
Chelan	5	7.5	4	6	0	0	3	4.5	2	3	2	2.9
Clallam	1	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5
Clark	3	0.9	2	0.6	3	0.9	2	0.6	3	0.8	1	0.3
Columbia	0	0	1	23.4	1	24.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	1	1.1	1	1.1	7	7.5	7	7.5	3	3.2	7	7.4
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	1	13.8	0	0	0	0	1	13.7	0	0
Franklin	1	2.1	1	2.1	0	0	4	7.9	5	9.7	3	5.6
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	2	2.8	2	2.7	2	2.7	1	1.3	2	2.6	1	1.3
Grays Harbor	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0	2	2.9	2	2.9	1	1.5
Island	0	0	3	4.3	0	0	0	0	2	2.7	2	2.7
Jefferson	1	3.9	0	0	0	0	1	3.8	0	0	1	3.7
King	24	1.4	46	2.7	35	2	33	1.9	13	0.7	21	1.2
Kitsap	1	0.4	4	1.7	2	0.9	0	0	1	0.4	0	0
Kittitas	0	0	1	2.9	3	9	0	0	0	0	1	2.8
Klickitat	0	0	3	16	0	0	0	0	1	5.2	0	0
Lewis	3	4.4	0	0	2	2.9	1	1.4	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	2.1	2	4.1	2	4	1	2	0	0	1	2.0
Okanogan	2	5.1	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0	2	5.1
Pacific	0	0	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16.9	0	0
Pierce	6	0.9	9	1.3	12	1.7	2	0.3	4	0.6	10	1.4
San Juan	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	3	3	13	12.7	16	15.5	4	3.8	4	3.8	4	3.7
Skamania	0	0	1	10.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	10	1.7	20	3.4	20	3.3	5	0.8	22	3.5	11	1.7
Spokane	5	1.2	12	2.9	11	2.6	11	2.6	17	4	29	6.8
Stevens	0	0	0	0	1	2.5	0	0	1	2.5	0	0
Thurston	5	2.5	3	1.5	6	2.9	1	0.5	5	2.4	2	0.9
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	1	1.8	0	0	1	1.8	0	0
Whatcom	6	3.7	5	3	11	6.6	7	4.1	8	4.6	10	5.7
Whitman	1	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.5	3	7.3
Yakima	29	13	58	25.9	30	13.5	21	9.4	21	9.3	19	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2.2</b>

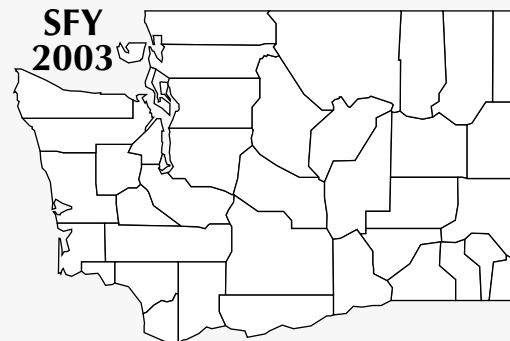
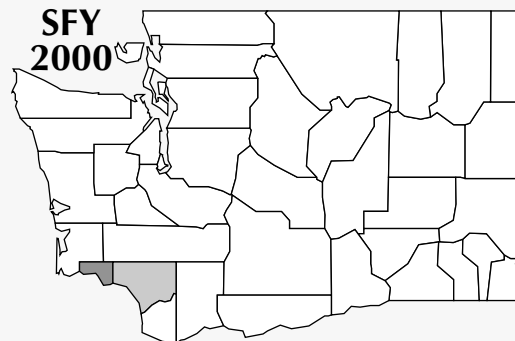
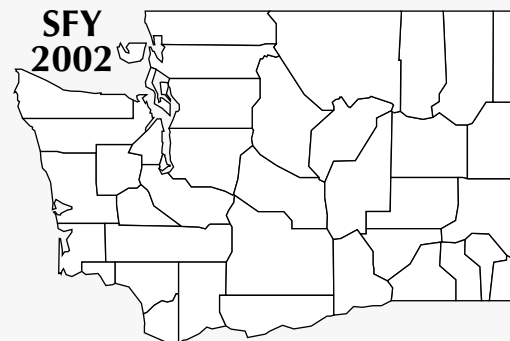
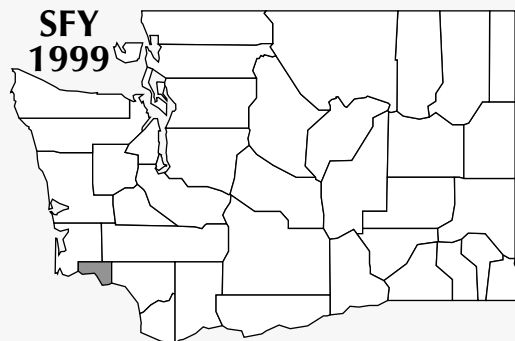
\*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

## Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions for Heroin Per 100,000 in Population

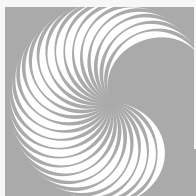


Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service







## Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions\* Primary Drug = Heroin

County Name	SFY 1998		SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	1	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.8	0	0
Benton	0	0	1	0.7	0	0	1	0.7	2	1.4	1	0.7
Chelan	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0
Clallam	0	0	1	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	3	0.9	4	1.2	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	2	0.5
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	4	4.4	3	3.2	12	12.9	10	10.6	3	3.2	4	4.2
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.3	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King	23	1.4	21	1.2	14	0.8	15	0.9	6	0.3	8	0.4
Kitsap	0	0	1	0.4	3	1.3	0	0	4	1.7	0	0
Kittitas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	1	5.4	0	0	1	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	1	1.5	0	0	3	4.4	1	1.4	1	1.4	1	1.4
Lincoln	1	9.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.8
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	4	0.6	0	0	2	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.6	3	0.4
San Juan	1	7.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.8
Skagit	6	6	8	7.8	4	3.9	1	1	2	1.9	1	0.9
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	6	1	3	0.5	4	0.7	4	0.6	0	0	3	0.5
Spokane	1	0.2	3	0.7	0	0	1	0.2	4	0.9	2	0.5
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.5	3	7.4
Thurston	7	3.5	7	3.4	6	2.9	2	1	2	0.9	2	0.9
Wahkiakum	0	0	1	25.8	1	26.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	1	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	1	0.6	3	1.8	4	2.4	5	2.9	3	1.7	3	1.7
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	0	0	6	2.7	15	6.7	15	6.7	7	3.1	1	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.6</b>

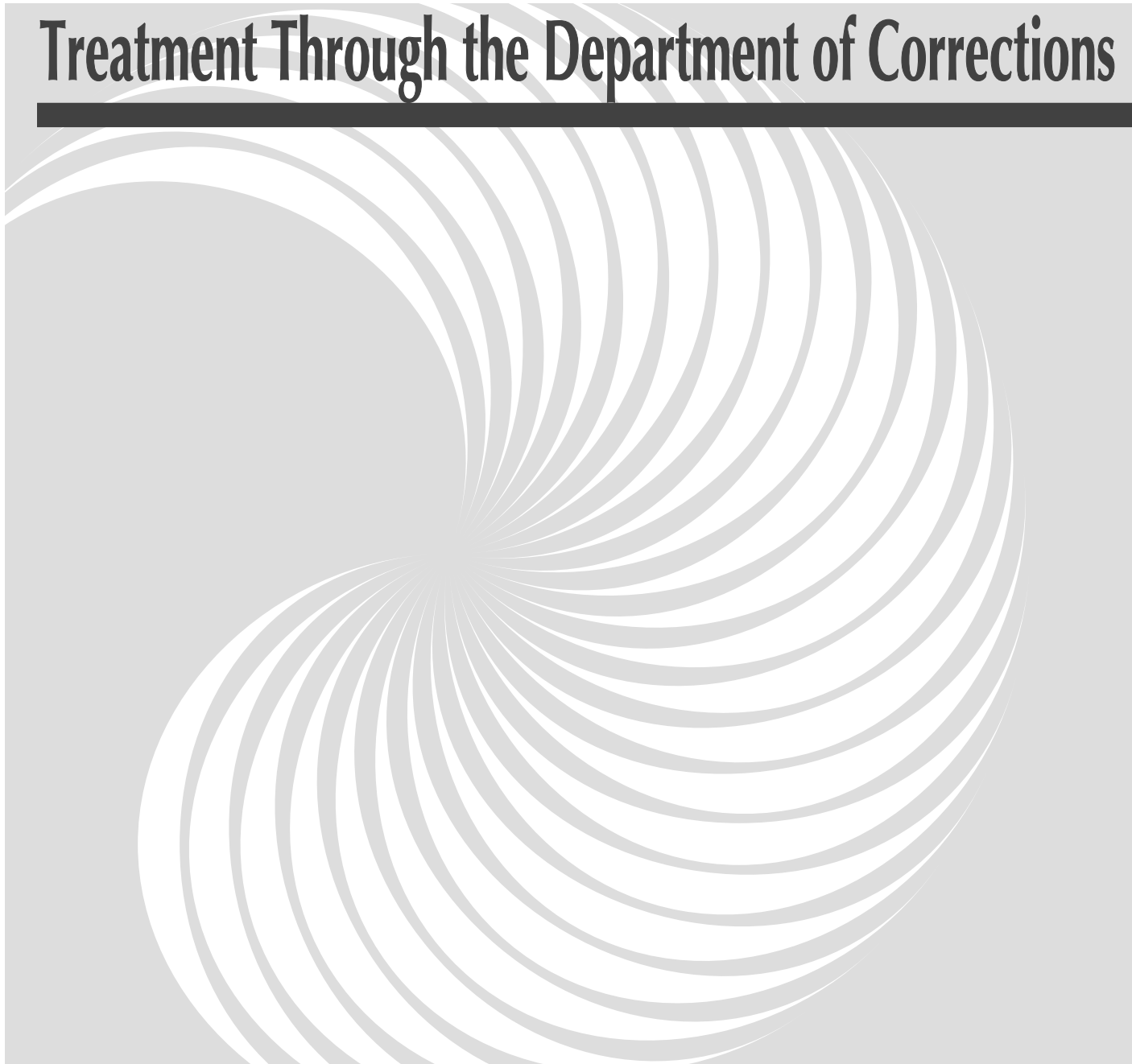
\*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.



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# Treatment Through the Department of Corrections

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## The Washington State Department of Corrections Responds to the Need for Chemical Dependency Treatment.

Over the past decade, the need for quality chemical dependency treatment among inmates in the custody of the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC) has become increasingly apparent. More than one in five inmates in DOC custody – in prisons, pre-release facilities, and work release – were convicted of drug offenses, making drug crimes the single largest category of offenses. Of the 8,505 inmates admitted to DOC custody and screened in SFY 2003, 4,790, representing 56%, were found to be chemically dependent.<sup>1</sup>

Responding to this need, DOC provides a multi-phased continuum of care which includes: screening; diagnostic assessment; intensive primary treatment; coordinated transition and case management; outpatient treatment; and referral to community-based treatment. All 33 DOC treatment sites are certified by the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, and employ offender-specific, research-based best practices. The goal of these programs is to reduce reoffense, enhance the safety of communities, and prepare offenders for more productive lives once they are released.

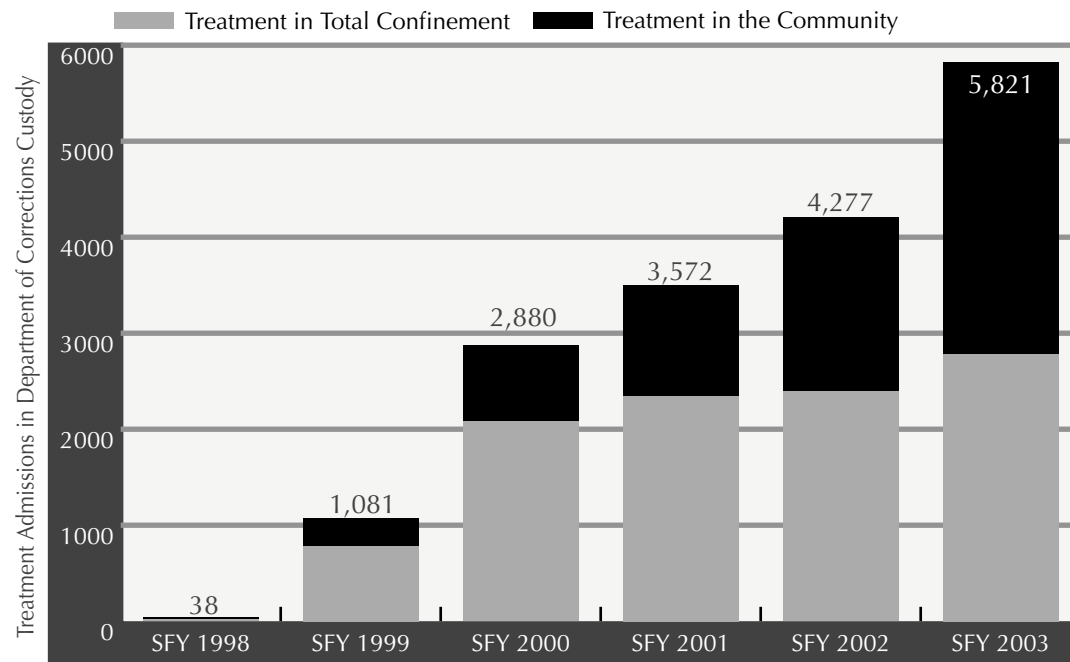
DOC provides two primary treatment modalities:

- **Modified Residential Therapeutic Community (TC)** – TC is a progressive, phased program of care, 9-12 months in length. Through modified TC, patients are provided a separate living area and a highly structured treatment environment, including traditional chemical dependency treatment coupled with emphasis upon “right living” and personal accountability. Services are delivered by a multi-disciplinary team. Development and demonstration of specific behaviors are required prior to transition to further program phases.
- **Intensive Outpatient (IOP)** – Within DOC, IOP is a high structured intervention delivered in total and partial confinement, as well as in the community. IOP is offered in varying lengths-of-stay in order to conform to the sentence structure and meet the needs of offenders in different institutions and in the community.

Following completion of a primary level of treatment, offenders are admitted to outpatient treatment. Based on the offender's clinical progress, outpatient treatment continues as needs, with a minimum of three months occurring upon release from total confinement. In geographic areas, where DOC does not provide treatment, offenders may be referred to other contracted chemical dependency providers for appropriate services.

<sup>1</sup> Washington State Department of Corrections, May, 2004.

## Washington State Has Made a Major Commitment to Providing Chemical Dependency Treatment to Offenders in Total Confinement and Community Custody.



Source: Washington State Department of Corrections, May 2004.

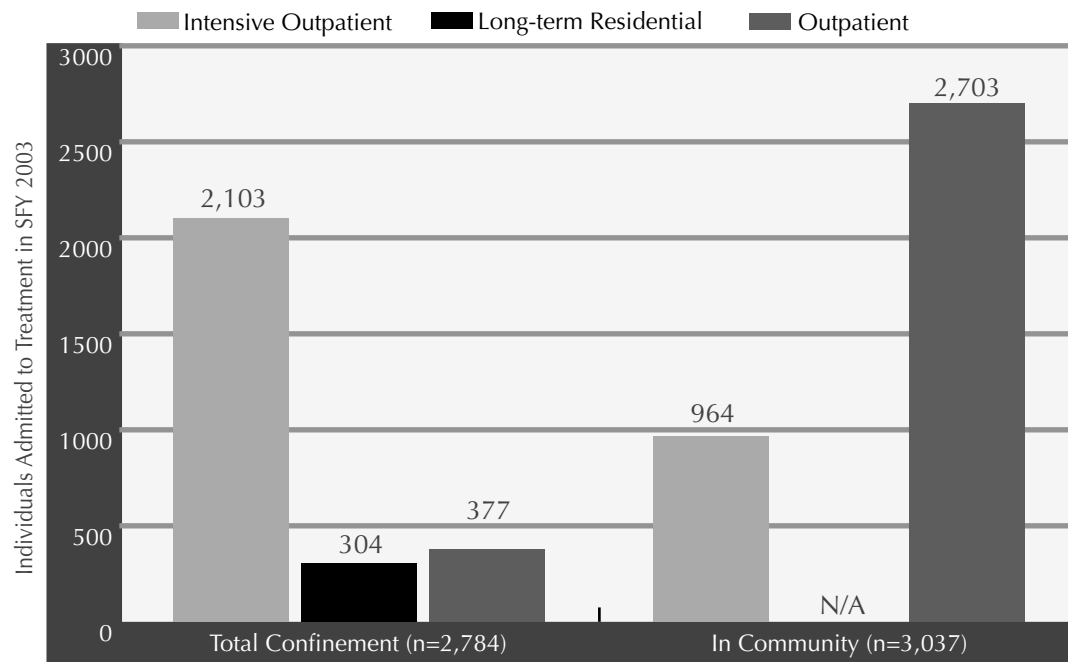
This graph indicates the depth of commitment Washington State has made in recent years toward the provision of alcohol and drug treatment services to offenders in the state correctional system. Especially noteworthy is the expansion of services to offenders in community custody. Admissions to treatment in the community now represent 52% of total admissions.

Consistent with best practices, offenders are admitted to treatment as close to release from total confinement as possible. Based on an offender's clinical progress while in confinement, outpatient treatment may continue as needed, with a minimum of three months of treatment occurring after release. Methamphetamine is the drug most commonly reported in assessments of offenders, and has more than tripled in the past five years. The treatment completion rate among offenders in Department of Corrections custody in SFY 2003 was 72%.<sup>1</sup>



## The Majority of Individuals Admitted to Chemical Dependency Treatment in the State Correctional System Receive Intensive Outpatient Treatment.

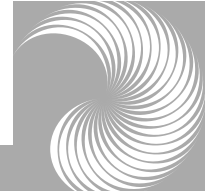
### *Offenders in Department of Corrections Custody Admitted to Treatment in SFY 2002*



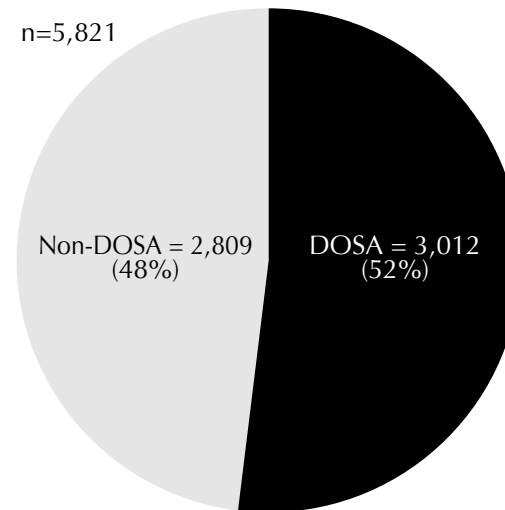
Source: Washington State Department of Corrections, May 2004.

The Washington State Department of Corrections offers three levels of chemical dependency treatment to offenders in custody who are assessed as in need. Long-term residential treatment is delivered in modified therapeutic communities, providing a highly structured living and treatment environment. Intensive outpatient treatment is provided both in correctional facilities and in communities in the form of highly structured interventions. Outpatient treatment, both in correctional facilities and in the community, follows completion of other primary levels of treatment. A minimum of three months of outpatient treatment is provided in the community, once an individual leaves total confinement.

## The Majority of Individuals Receiving Chemical Dependency Treatment in the State Correctional System are Sentenced Under the Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative.



### *Offenders in Department of Corrections Custody Admitted to Treatment in SFY 2002*



Source: Washington State Department of Corrections, May 2004.

The Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) provides judges with the option of ensuring those offenders who: A) pose a moderate to high risk of reoffense; B) pose a risk to public safety; and C) have had their lives disrupted due to substance abuse problems may receive chemical dependency treatment through the Department of Corrections. To qualify, offenders must have no current or prior sex or violent offenses and must not have used a deadly weapon in the commission of the offense. Additionally, if the offense was a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substance Act, the offense must have involved only a small quantity of illicit drugs.

Under DOSA, the offender serves one half of the mid-point of the standard sentencing range for the offense in total confinement, with the remainder of the term to be served in community custody. During incarceration, offenders undergo a comprehensive substance abuse assessment and receive appropriate treatment services. Services continue when the offender is released into community custody. Failure to meet conditions of the sentence – which can include drug testing and monitoring, and education or employment training – can result in imposition of the balance of the original sentence.